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# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

## The Penalty of Murder

WE HAVE heard, and we expect to hear, no protest against the stiffening, by a higher court, of the sentences imposed on two of the four young men recently convicted in Toronto of murdering—pardon us, manslaughtering—an unfortunate Jewish retailer who was so unwise as to resist their hold-up. The new sentences come that much nearer to being adequate for the crime.

That the crime was not that of the four young men alone is true, but that does not diminish their responsibility. It was the crime also of every individual in their circle who by talk or action helped to give them the idea that the life of a Jew, or a Negro, or a Chinese, is less valuable, and his death less likely to be avenged, than that of an Anglo-Saxon or a Celt. This is an idea which must not be allowed to establish itself in Canada, and we are glad to note a tendency in the magistrates' courts to view with increasing severity the crime of assault upon Chinese restaurant workers, a crime which is nearly always the result of racial arrogance.

## The Currelly Gallery

THE Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto is both a pretty permanent and a well-frequented structure, and now that the name of Currelly is deeply engraved and richly gilded over the arches at each end of the great ground floor gallery between the east and west wings of that building it is well secured against oblivion. It is well that it should be so, for we now know that without Dr. C. T. Currelly Ontario might indeed have had a museum, but would have been very unlikely to have one of the really great museums of the world.

The building up of a museum is an art, and like other arts it offers scope for genius. Dr. Currelly has genius — the genius which consists in the proper admixture of great knowledge, great judgment and great enthusiasm. To these qualities he adds one which is not essential to genius, but is very helpful to it in the museum business, the quality of making and holding friends. And since nobody could be a friend of Dr. Currelly without being a friend of the museum, that institution has benefitted greatly by his friendships.

In less than forty years this museum has been brought from nothing to a front rank among the world's great collections. It will never again be possible for that fact to be duplicated, for the field of collectible objects has been vastly narrowed. (One of the chief difficulties in the early days of this museum was the belief of many possible benefactors that the field was already too narrow, that no material of first-class merit was left; and it was Dr. Currelly's great advantage that, himself an explorer and intimate friend of explorers, he was able to dispel that illusion by acquiring first-class material, some of it at very low cost.) The Queen's Park collection will do more to make Toronto famous in coming years than anything else in the city, and it is much to be hoped that its chief collector, now retired, will for many years be with us to see its fame spread and its usefulness grow.

## Keep These Camps

WE HOPE that the withdrawal of the prisoners of war from the various camps where they have been kept under guard in Canada will not cause those structures to be dismantled or allowed to fall into ruin. Several of them are admirably situated for the accommodation of immigrant families whose heads or working members are in process of being absorbed into the economic life of the nation but who cannot yet be provided with separate housing for each family. This is particularly true on the prairies, where there is urgent need of labor of a kind which native Canadians seem indisposed to undertake, such as beet sugar cultivation — an important industry which is in danger of declining because Canadians find it too "back-breaking." But there are other areas and other occupations which are also in need of immigrant labor; and this country will probably come to its senses and admit some before 1947 is finished.

**"At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them."**

—*Photo National War Memorial, Ottawa, by Antoni Smialowski.*

## "Attractive" Cocktails

THE Orillia *Packet and Times* recently reported a meeting of the East Simcoe Conservative Association, at which Mr. George Dudley of Midland is said to have expressed the view "that it was a grave mistake to pass legislation to place liquor in attractive surroundings." Such meetings are customarily private, and we do not know whether Mr. Dudley actually expressed that sentiment, but it is one which is so common in Ontario, and has led to such disastrous results, that we propose to discuss it anyhow, as we have a great deal of faith in the *Packet and Times* as a responsible journal.

It is a view which is based on the assumption that all consumption of "liquor" is evil and ought to be discouraged by the state, and those who entertain it would, if they were consistent, go the logical step further and argue that it ought to be prohibited by the state; the only thing that keeps them from doing so is the belief, either that such a course is politically impossible, or that the prohibition, even if enacted, could not be enforced.

But the people who hold this view—that all consumption of liquor is evil—are a minority in the province of Ontario, and the policy of the province towards such consumption is not based upon that theory at all. It is based upon the theory that the consumption of liquor in proper quantities and under proper conditions, by persons old enough to make their own decisions, is neither good nor evil from the point of view of the state, but is, like most other acts of consumption, a matter for the choice of the individual. That is, the policy of the province is based upon this second theory *in all but one respect.* In respect of the conditions under which liquor shall be consumed, the majority has bowed to the dictates of the minority, and has enacted that liquor shall be consumed under the most revolting conditions that can be contrived, and, as a matter of principle, never "in attractive surroundings."

It is the belief of Mr. Dudley of Midland, and of those who think with him, that this policy diminishes drinking. This belief seems to have no foundation in fact. The very unattractive surroundings of the present beverage rooms do no doubt keep a considerable number of people out of them; but they are the kind of people who would never in any surroundings consume more than was good for them. The idea that such people abstain from drinking because the beverage rooms are usually disgusting is entirely illusory; there are other ways in which to drink. What

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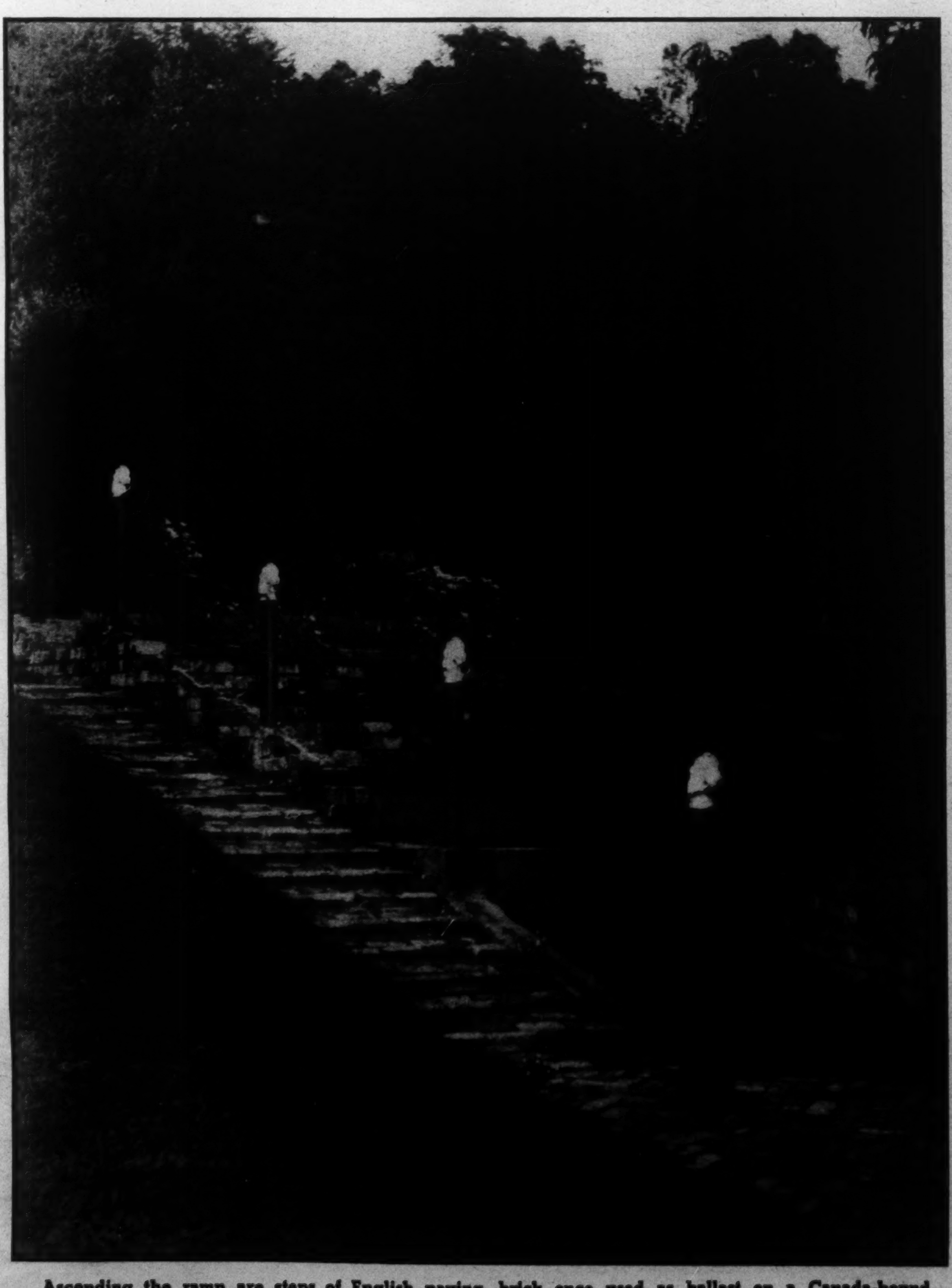
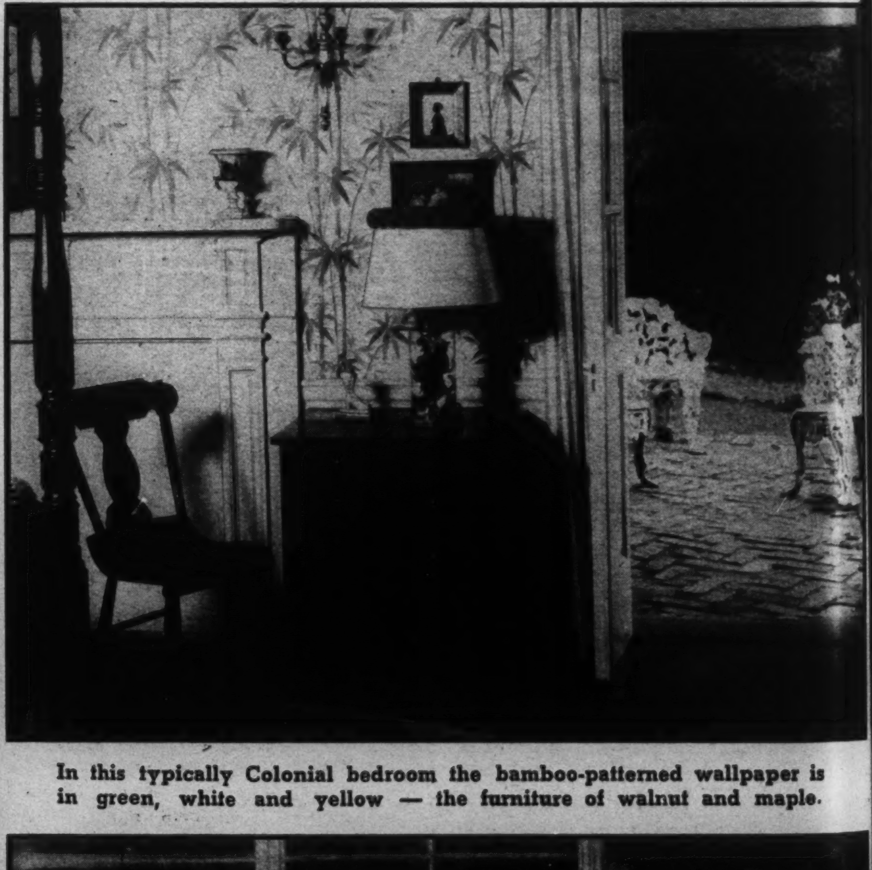
# Sturdy Old Heron House Dates Back to 184

A forlorn reminder of the past was old Heron House when first sighted by the present owners, but it had a lovely rural setting to accent its possibilities.

Unfortunately, because of the rising ground, no photograph could do justice to all the changes wrought, but this view at least gives a very fair indication.



Ascending the ramp are steps of English paving brick once used as ballast on a Canada-bound ship. Old hitching-posts punctuate the rise, and urns atop the upper wall suggest formality.

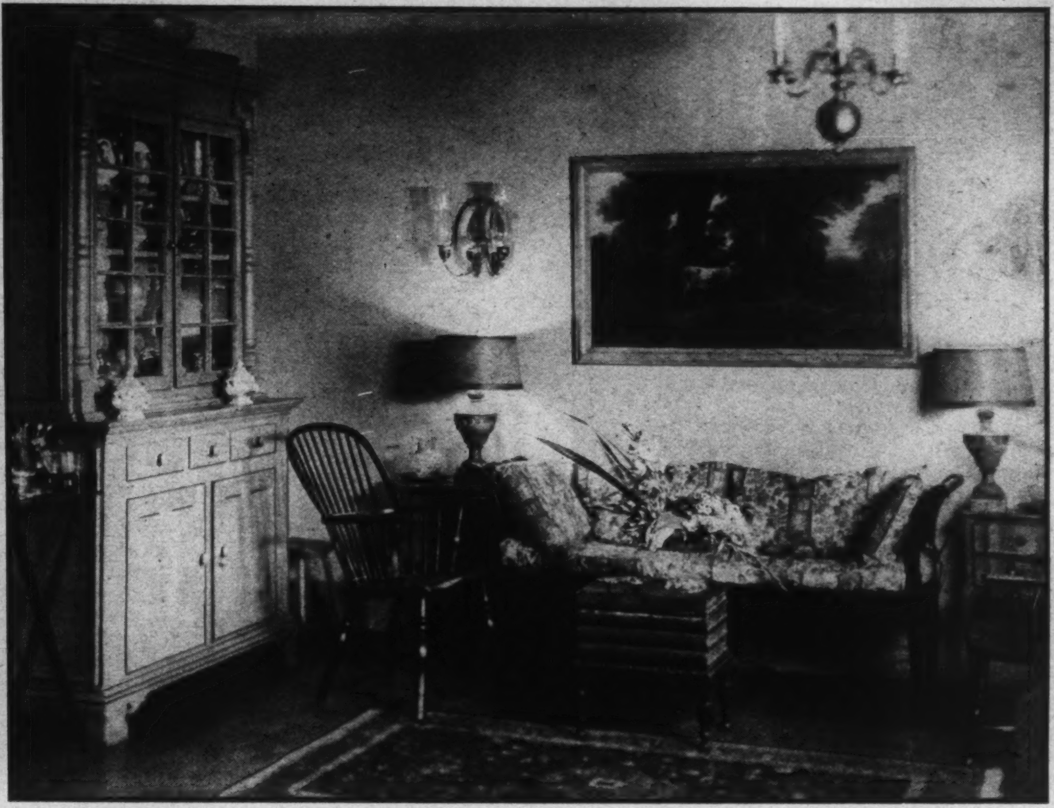


In this typically Colonial bedroom the bamboo-patterned wallpaper is in green, white and yellow — the furniture of walnut and maple.

A glass-topped table centres this screened dining terrace. White and scarlet chintz cushions the authentic Louis XVI iron chairs.

# But Today It Defies Every Trace of Its Age

Above the pine refectory table are tinselled theatrical prints of the English Regency Period, companioned by a Hitchcock bench, a quaint Breton dower chest.



The pickled pine cabinet was a find in old Holland Landing—it and other Early Canadian pieces consort happily with Dutch, French and English.

*By COLLIER STEVENSON*

*Photos by Walter Dixon*

EIGHT miles west of London, Ontario, on a steeply-rising wooded acreage facing south to the Thames River as it winds lakeward, stands Heron House, built, according to maps and documents now on file at the University of Western Ontario, in or before 1846 on the site of a pioneer log cabin.

In common with many of its contemporaries, Heron House was well and truly constructed of sound materials by conscientious artisans, one or more of whom quite possibly had an important part in contriving the design of this old structure. And creditable the original design was; for it had in its favor dignity and simplicity, two basic qualities as desirable today as they were one hundred years ago.

Even good design and strong construction, however, were not sufficient to withstand the onslaught of neglect and hurrying years. Heron House, frankly, was a sorry sight when purchased some years ago by its present owners, Messrs. Donald C. Routledge and John S. Burton. They, fortunately, from their experience as interior decorators, were undismayed by loosened clapboards, sagging shutters, broken plaster, creaking hinges, a garden over which every sort of weed appeared to have held sway.

Carpenters, plumbers, electricians, painters and gardeners soon began their miracle-working activities, while—spurred on by the changing scene—the owners scoured far and wide for old Canadian fireplaces, even bits of wood-trim, so that the house might recapture the charm which it must have had in large measure an eventful century ago.

Today Heron House is a joy to the eye, a lived-in home, its furnishings a happy blending of new and old, both European and Canadian, its appointments and equipment perfectly attuned in every way to the tempo of modern life in Canada.

Near and far contributed to the living room shown here and in the two views above. The mantel came from Ontario; from France the tôle urns and the drum, now a coffee table, a relic of the Franco-Prussian war. The walls are of dusty amethyst, the curtains of a chintz combining steel-blue, beige and sulphur yellow.

The dining room is notable for a rare arrow-back morning bench, early Canadian chairs, and a chest with an Italian Provincial mirror in silver gilt above it.

In the guest room with Louis XVI and Directoire furniture and a color scheme of copper, gray-blue and Malachite green, antique fans add a note of interest.

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# A Lively Evening French Class; An Irishman on Citizenship

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A GOOD deal of the murky atmosphere in the world today is created simply by inability to focus the mind on the fact that principles are immutable, while doctrines are kaleidoscopic and as changeable as the human beings from whom they emanate.

Mentally, physically, materially and spiritually growth is an inexorable truth of life. On the other hand, doctrine is an expression of conviction of how to grow. A principle of growth is that you have to eat and drink. A doctrine tells you what to eat and drink in accordance with what this or that person thinks is good for you.

Tolerant people desire to fit conduct to principles; the intolerant want to fit conduct to doctrine. The more advanced nations are the most tolerant, despite the fact that freedom, being essential to growth often degenerates into license. On the other hand doctrine breeds arrogance and arrogance and license combined are not only intolerant but intolerable.

The United Nations organization is based on principles.

*Victoria, B.C.* L. W. MAKOVSKI

### French Without Tears

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"LEARNING French is an unpleasant chore in all Canada outside Quebec," says Mr. Stewart C. Easton in an interesting and provocative article which appeared in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

Difficult, most Canadians of English descent, will agree, but not always unpleasant. Has Mr. Easton, I wonder, ever attended a night class in French at Northern Vocational School? There French is certainly not "taught as a dead language." Personally I found it a thrilling contrast to what I remembered of the French classes in my Collegiate days.

We began to practice *speaking* French on our first evening. Before very long all found themselves taking part in a dialogue of question and answer. Both had first been written on the blackboard, not only for the convenience of those who had not secured their text-books, but for emphasis. The *professeur* first pronounced the words clearly and later they were said in concert by the whole class. Question and answer went slowly, for some there were who, perhaps, had not known a word of French before coming to the class, while others who had been reading it more or less frequently for years, had made very little attempt to speak it. All seemed interested: indeed the concentration was wonderful to behold!

Led by the *professeur*, who is evidently a man of parts, we found ourselves singing lustily:

*Frère Jacques, frère Jacques,*
*Dormez-vous, dormez-vous?* etc.

"You learn French more easily by singing it," said the leader of the chorus. Encouraged by this effort, the class later gave a spirited rendition of *Savez-Vous Planter les Choux?* led by the teacher, whose artistic qualifications — and a sense of humor—were obvious.

The composition of the class was interesting: young girls and boys, a veteran or two, several women *entre deux ages*, one of them with a son, a daughter-in-law, and a maid. Even the text-book is a delight. Exercises, vocabularies, rules—of course, but also stories, anecdotes, proverbs, and the most refreshingly humorous little pen and ink drawings. Believe me, Mr. Easton, there was not a dull moment!

*Toronto, Ont.* UNE ELEVE

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### As You Were

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

LAST October Mr. M. J. Coldwell spoke on the floor of the House in favor of a new Canadian National anthem, and in February Hon. Russell T. Kelley launched a competition to choose suitable words. Out of 500 entries none was found to be an improvement on our existing patriotic songs and the contest was withdrawn.

So it is a case of "As you were", and just as well perhaps. For, after all, what is so very wrong with O Canada, and The Maple Leaf Forever? A simple ballad that anyone can learn and remember, even the very young (and particularly the very young, since patriotism begins in childhood) fulfils all the requirements.

Why destroy our traditions and thus delete the facts of history — our national anthem, the Union Jack, Dominion Day? Uncontrolled innovation can become iconoclasm. At the same time, our sympathy goes out to Mr. Coldwell in his disappointment. No doubt he meant well.

*Sudbury, Ont.* F. N. MACLEOD

### The Citizenship Issue

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS AN Irishman I have read Mr. Flaherty's article on Canadian citizenship with interest and some disappointment. The article tells me that the Canadian Citizenship Act will come into force on January 1, 1947. It does not say if the new citizenship is to apply *en bloc* to all residents nor does it elucidate a rather interesting point; that is, whether persons (perhaps foreign nationals) will have the option of retaining their nationality, as, I have no doubt, many will wish to do. What about people already in possession of, say, a Swiss passport? Obviously they cannot have two nationalities and should give up the former passport; but will they?

Mr. Flaherty has a good old Irish name yet he omits all mention of Eire, the first country of the British Commonwealth of Nations to make her people citizens and not British subjects domiciled in Ireland. My Irish passport issued 10 years ago gives my national status as "Citizen of Eire". So I think Ireland can claim to have led the British nations out of "bondage". To me the word citizen used in this sense seems to be rather a misnomer, surely "citizen" means an inhabitant of a city or country. Yet we can have a citizen of the U.S.A. living in Montreal. But we do not talk of Montreal citizens. The word citizen first became popular, I think, in the French revolution. Personally I think Irish national or Canadian national would be infinitely preferable to citizen.

To hear that we are to be baptized as Canadians with, no doubt martial music and perhaps total immersion, is amusing. Your article is silent on the fact that England and Canada conscripted Irish nationals or citizens if you so prefer. Now Ireland expressed her absolute determination to remain neutral in any war. I quote Article 49 of the Irish Free State Constitution Act 1922. "Save in the case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State (Saorsta't Eireann) shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Oireachtas "(Irish Parliament)." This treaty was signed on the British side by, among others, D. Lloyd George (then Prime Minister), Austen Chamberlain, Birkenhead, Winston S. Churchill. This "scrap of paper" in no way deterred Britain (or Canada) from conscripting people who wished to be as neutral as the Swiss and who had Britain's pledged word that they could be so.

You Canadians need not expect your new found citizenship will run very far beyond your own boundaries and a country like Russia will laugh like hell at the thought that you are not still British subjects in name and fact.

JOHN KENNY STRAHAN
(*Citizen of Eire*)

*Royal Oak, B.C.*

### Bilingualism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS interested to note in a recent article some criticism of the mode of teaching French in Canadian schools outside Quebec. In view of the author's bilingual education at the University of Ottawa it is understandable that he would be likely to take a critical attitude.

Again it was not surprising that the writer should conceive of Canadian culture and its future development as being a bilingual one, of the basis of his prediction regarding the spread of the French language in Canada. I would be in firm agreement with him on this point.

Canada is essentially bilingual. In spite of this fact, French is taught in many Ontario schools in a desultory and aimless manner with little thought for any conception of ends —as to what a student is supposed to have at the completion of his five years of taking French.

The matriculation graduate, on the whole has a limited vocabulary, a thorough knowledge of grammar, some slight acquaintance with French literature and an accent that would repel the most affable habitant but he can not speak nor can he understand the language as spoken in Quebec.

Should not the primary aim of French instruction be to give a student these last mentioned abilities and the course be designed to do so? If not, there is no point in wasting the student's time and the education board's money to teach French.

Why not give the student an extensive grounding in grammar and vocabulary in the public schools and then teach him how to speak and understand it in the secondary schools? Then I suggest that the finished product would at least be on a conversational plane with his French speaking compatriots.

*Toronto, Ont.* F. MACROGERS

### A Critical Voice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE no criticism of the cultural aspect of your paper. You do a fine job but I have noticed since my return from overseas your gradual swing to the Right on political views and a narrow attitude on religion.

Your increasingly pronounced anti-Soviet attitude and your apparent conviction that the democracies can do no wrong, is hardly the role of a liberal, factual, important Canadian weekly. Your dislike for any country or individual who has materialistic ideas as being un-Christian has no foundation. The writer, a rationalist and a member of the C.C.F., finds that in working for a higher level of society for all the people, for a planned economy, to bring into being abundance for all instead of profits for the few, finds that in his political party he can work in harmony beside clergymen (of which there are many) because they are all striving for the same goal.

The latest reports from Russia show that the churches were crowded and the people lined up waiting to get in. You fail to report this interesting aspect and probably, if you did, some remark about the state influence on the church would be made. But that same view could be held on the relations of the church and state in Canada to-day. In Russia they separate religion from affairs of state and education. There are parts of Canada where, as you have suggested, clericalism plays too powerful a role in affairs of state.

A recent article of SATURDAY NIGHT suggesting a "citizens' corps of strike-breakers" shows beyond a doubt the contrast between your type of news as compared with that in the Canadian *Tribune* or the C.C.F. *News*. In either of these publications such an article would be taken as a personal affront and the most "damnable" attack on the intelligence of the organized farmers and industrial and professional workers!

*Toronto, Ont.* MAURICE C. PUNSHON

# Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

WITH most of Canada's labor troubles over, we can only hope that labor leaders will not worry their heads too much about where they are going to get the next strike from.

•

Commenting on the recent by-elections, a Quebec editor asks: "Does Mr. King see the writing on the wall?" Maybe he hasn't enough room to turn around and look.

•

Franco still seems to be unpopular with many of the United Nations delegates because he has not yet jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

•

**A New Brand**

The enterprising company which has just marketed a bathtub with "a serrated bottom surface to prevent slipping" should at least make its mark in the world.

•

The statement by a radio commentator that two-thirds of the population of North America do not read newspapers, has now been supported by a New York columnist who believes that, despite appearances, most people are happy.

•

Headline in Montreal paper:

POLICE TO STOP GAMBLING

There's nothing like setting a good example.

•

Asked if we agree with the Salvation Army leader who described today's movies as a "mixture of the lunatic asylum, hell and heaven," our reply is that we are at least prepared to go two-thirds of the way with him.

An Ottawa report indicates that turkeys this Christmas are going to cost us more than those we couldn't get last year.

•

Referring to the news report concerning a monster washed up on the Alaska coast, with a head like an alligator and teeth four inches long by one inch wide, we suspect that our dentist had this story on his mind when we last visited him.

•

Speaking before the Canadian Association of Childhood Education, Professor Willard Olson declared the labelling of children with high and low marks to be educational malpractice. Providing his teacher abandons this practice forthwith, Junior is generously prepared to let bygones be bygones.

•

**Sure Cure**

An American medical journal, urging the greater use of "psychosomatic medicine," warns doctors that they should not be content with a physical check-up of a sick patient, but should also X-ray his personality by means of asking 500 questions. The patient then gets sick of being sick and is ready to call it off.

•

Writing to a trade journal, a candid travelling salesman admits that he often goes in to a movie for a nap when he feels tired. Those latest films alleged to deal with psychiatric and psychological problems have their uses after all.

•

From a contribution in a current woman's magazine: "As I sat in the street car on my homeward way during the evening rush hour, I tried the experiment of peering into the minds of my fellow travellers." Quite a feat—getting that seat in the rush hour.

•

Recent reports that new automobiles are being produced in greater numbers will be good news for those who can't afford to buy a used one.

**Lord Audley, 23rd Baron, English peer who successfully championed the British Tommies' "Bill of Rights" in the House of Lords, is shown (centre) as he took part recently in an Episcopal Eucharistic service in the parish church of St. James-in-the-Berkshires, Great Barrington, Mass. Lord Audley is the first layman to take part in the sacrament of Holy Communion in the U.S. Protestant Episcopal Church, breaking a centuries-old rule which did not permit laymen to take part in services.**

# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

the unattractive surroundings do is to ensure that the people who do frequent the beverage rooms will be pretty determined drinkers, and that there shall be absolutely nothing to divert their attention from the supreme purpose of drinking. The atmosphere thus established in the beverage rooms at once implants in the mind of the new visitor to them the idea that alcohol is consumed solely for the purpose of getting moderately or excessively drunk—an idea which is quite untrue, but is widely prevalent in Ontario and is responsible for the relatively bad drinking habits of its people as compared with those of England and the more rational of the American States.

The Canadian Temperance Federation argues that people who can already buy all the cocktails they want for consumption in their homes or hotel rooms and all the beer they want for consumption in beverage rooms will engage in "an orgy of drunkenness and debauchery" if they can get cocktails in a comfortable public lounge and beer with a meal. These are not very flattering ideas to have about the character of the people of Ontario. The world is full of places where beer can be had with lunch and cocktails with dinner, and they are not all given over to drunkenness and debauchery; indeed in most of them the behavior is not perceptibly worse than in Ontario with no cocktail lounges and with beverage rooms carefully and most successfully designed to avoid all suggestion of "attractive surroundings."

### HIGH TIME FOR CECILIA

MY DEAR Cecilia, it is years and years
Since poor old Henry, heedless of the fears
Of all his friends and family, married you.
A good sport, Henry, and he weathered through;
Poor as a parson, though, and you know why:
The more he made, the less he could lay by.

It's high time you began to shorten sail;
Those girlish ways, my dear, are going stale.
Your Phyllis may the lips, the nails display
Of some young tigress gloating on her prey,
It suits her time and temper; but for you,
Could you not choose a less alarming hue?
When Phyllis tinges and torments her tresses
It dazzles men; on you it just distresses.

Phyllis is very welcome, after dark,
To chase a laughing boy through Stanley Park,
But don't you find, when you would join the sport,
Your hopes too high, your reach, and wind, too short?
And though you think that when the cocktails pass
You still can match the youngster, glass for glass,
Either your tolerance, or ours, has shrunk.
She just gets tipsy; you, my dear, get drunk.

Come, come, Cecilia, drop the gad-about.
Loosen the girdle, let the hips spread out,
Uncramp the toes, cover that creaking knee,
Dig out the mending, brew a pot of tea.
Here's news for you, and you're the last one told:
Slow down, my dear Cecilia. You are old.

*Vancouver, B.C.* L. A. MACKAY

## Profit Motive Stays

SPEAKING at Birmingham a few days ago Mr. Herbert Morrison said that the Labor Government was not out to abolish the profit motive but was determined to make it work for the people and not the few. It had been used as an excuse for exploiting labor and misdirecting the national resources, and this was being remedied by planning and controls.

We hope that Mr. Coldwell will promptly make it clear whether the policy of the C.C.F. is or is not parallel with that of the British Labor Party in this matter. We are pretty confident that Mr. Coldwell's views are those of Mr. Morrison, but his party has long enjoyed the support of a vigorous and vocal element which demands the abolition of the profit motive as essentially immoral and which ought, if the Canadian Socialist party agrees with that of Britain, to go over to the Communists, who are prepared to abolish the profit motive and anything else that induces people to act for themselves and not for the State.

Mr. Morrison said a lot of other things that must have been extremely disappointing to some of Mr. Coldwell's followers. For example: "If workers, in particular private industries, get it into their heads that the boss is making too much money, and that the way to cure it is by going slow, they are liable to sabotage the effort of their fellow-workers in other industries, both privately and publicly owned. It is for Government and Parliament to concern themselves with the 'boss's profits'." Which is another piece of wisdom that needs to be heard in Canada.

MILLSTONE

Copyright in All Countries

## European Union

IN AN article in the London *Sunday Times*, which must have been intended as much for consumption by American foreign-affairs experts as by British readers, Mr. L. S. Amery expresses the strong objection of the British people to being "drawn into an ideological power conflict" between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. In a curious and to Canadians slightly surprising passage he puts these two powers on the same footing—"each overweeningly conscious of its strength. . ., each inspired by a whole-hearted conviction that its ideals and its methods are good for everybody else as well as for itself, each determined to use every political and economic weapon in order to spread those ideals and methods over the world as a whole." This no doubt is how the United States looks to a Russian, but to us who are perhaps a little too close to get a general view it is certainly surprising to find that it looks that way to an Englishman.

There may be some truth in it. At any rate Mr. Amery has a remedy. He wants Britain to give the lead in the promotion of a "European Union," a coming together of the ravaged nations of that continent "in the common task of salving what still remains and then recreating for themselves a happier, a more prosperous and a more peaceful existence than they have ever known." This he sees as the only possible alternative to their becoming the allies or more properly the satellites of one or other of the two ideology powers.

The proposal is that of Churchill and Smuts. The Amery addition is the representation of the United States as a propagandist power, as convinced as Russia that the world has room for one ideology only, and as determined as Russia that that ideology shall be its own. Britain, says Mr. Amery, is "with America in her love of freedom. But that does not mean that we must subscribe to her doctrine of an uncontrolled world economy." That last is a curious phrase, and we can make little of it except that the British doctrine, and perhaps with it the European doctrine, of world economy is different from the American,—but it cannot surely be the doctrine of a "controlled" economy.

It is supremely to be desired that Europe should be free to devise its own economic system, imposed upon it neither by the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. But surely the establishment of its freedom to do so must depend largely upon the U.S.—since it certainly cannot depend on the U.S.S.R. With this alleged American doctrine of uncontrolled world economy Mr. Amery links the projects of "American economic imperialism." This is a stone that has been thrown so often, and by so many Americans, at British rulers, including Mr. Amery, that it must have been a great temptation to throw it back. But is American foreign policy consistent enough, vigorous enough, and intelligent enough to deserve the name of imperialism?

The danger to the world from the United States is not its ideology, its crafty political designs or its rivalry with the Soviet Union. It is its appallingly disproportionate wealth, the military power which that wealth gives it, (including command of the atomic bomb), and its people's lack of appreciation of the harm these things may do. We should be glad to see Europe more independent vis-à-vis the U.S., but not at the price (which seems to us pretty inevitable) of becoming less independent vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R.

## Unions and Voters

THE British are faced with a problem which will also perplex the Canadian people as soon as they get around to being aware of it. Under our new concept of the relationship between organized labor and the employer, by which a union is recognized by the state as the "accredited bargaining agency" for a given bargaining unit of labor, it is possible for that agency to get itself established, and to have its establishment approved by the state, as entitled to collect dues from every person employed in the unit, and even in some cases to compel every person to become a member. This raises difficulties about the freedom of the individual in any event; but it raises special and most puzzling difficulties when the union itself is affiliated with, and spends part of its funds for, a political party. It is obviously inconceivable, in any democratic system, that every person employed in a certain industry should be compelled to support by financial contributions a particular political party.

It would seem therefore that any union which succeeds in establishing a closed shop or a Rand formula in its industry will have to be required to dissasociate itself from any political affiliations. The only alternative is the half-way step of permitting the union member to "contract out" of the political levy of his union—the funds from which must then be kept rigidly separate from those of the union's proper business. This is the method at present relied on in Britain, and it is widely held that it is entirely inadequate, because of the social and economic pressures that can be applied to persons who thus openly declare themselves unsympathetic to the Labor Party.

It is obvious that with a sufficiently wide spread of union organization (and the unions are determined to achieve it) and a sufficiently effective pressure on the members (and the unions are equally determined to maintain this) a Labor Government which could hold the support of the officers of the great unions could never be thrown out of power; which means that the nation has established a totalitarian form of government and democracy has disappeared. The prospect may not be so imminent in Canada as in Britain, but it is worth thinking about anyhow.

## Not a Border

WE CAME across a very interesting and quite unconscious revelation of the American feeling about Canada the other day, in a book by Thomas Hornsby Ferril, a Denver editor who would be an author of national repute if he were not a Denver editor. Writing about something which is common in the United States — it doesn't matter what — he says: "I could cite a hundred instances from Canada to the border."

Do you note what that means? It means that to this typical American, Canada is not a border. Mexico is the only border the United States has. Mexico is a "foreign" country. It has a different language, very different habits and institutions, its people are an "American" people because they live in this hemisphere, but they are not Americans. Canada is not a "foreign" country. It has customs inspectors and immigration inspectors at the dividing line and so has the United States; but neither has an army there, and neither has the slightest expectation that an army will ever be needed there. It is not a border.

## Quebec Loses Claim

YOU may not have noticed it, but the Privy Council has taken to being absolutely brutal to the Provinces, those local governments to which a generation ago it was inclined to assign almost national sovereign powers. It has just turned down an Act by which the province of Quebec undertook to take into its own possession the balances left unclaimed in the branches of chartered banks situated in the province, after there had been no transactions relating to the account for thirty years. This, said Quebec, was legislating under the class of subject assigned to the provinces as "property and civil rights."

This claim on the part of the province rested on the theory that the disposal of these balances was not "banking," which is a subject over which the Dominion has sole and indisputable control; and the provincial Court of King's Bench upheld this contention. But the Privy Council has ruled that it is banking, and that the province has nothing to do with it. It seems that the Privy Council is going to give to the expressly assigned powers of the Dominion the widest reasonable interpretation, which will cut out a good deal of trespassing upon them such as the provinces have achieved in recent years under the guise of "property."

### STYMIED

I KNEW a poem was nearly due,
My liver was out of gear.
That means but little to you, or you,
And I cannot make it clear.
It's not a matter of drinks or foods
But rather of spirit-glows,
For the mad afflatus has many moods
Or ever the rhythm flows.

But I couldn't fix on a fiery theme
Or a musical run of phrase,
Or even describe the radiant dream
Before my sub-conscious gaze.
The poetical forge was dull and cold
And the smith a deal too dense,
Though the dream was clamoring to be told
In iambic magnificence.

So I'll wait a while and let the dream
Go walloping 'round and 'round
(While I eat plain food, and disdain whipped cream
Or doughnuts perfectly browned.)
For the prophets of old ate nothing fried
And never cared about money.
—Has anybody some locusts dried
And a comb of new wild honey?

J. E. M.

# Canadian Found No Middle Choice in Greek Voting

**By ALBERT A. SHEA**

**The real choice in the Greek plebiscite, according to this on-the-spot observer, was not for or against the Monarchy, but a choice between East and West. The Greeks have chosen the West, with the presence of British troops a not unimportant factor in their decision. Meanwhile the reconstruction of shattered Greece is delayed by the political unrest that plagues the land.**

**Albert A. Shea, M.A., has recently returned from a trip through Austria, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, France and England. This is the first of several articles in which he will give his impressions of the conditions of postwar life in these countries. Mr. Shea was recently appointed Assistant Professor of Political Economy at the University of Manitoba. Formerly he lectured in the same field at the University of Toronto. He has written for radio and for publications, some of his articles appearing in Saturday Night.**

I WAS in Greece the day of the plebiscite—Sunday, September 1, 1946. In the company of the Canadian Ambassador to Greece, Major General L. R. LaFleche, I visited twenty-six different polling stations in Athens and Piraeus, looking for signs of trouble. In front of many of the polling stations there were long lines of men waiting their turn to cast their ballots. So far the women of Greece have not been granted the franchise. Sometimes loud arguments were taking place, but there was no sign of physical violence.

The only hint of even anticipated trouble came from an observer. Both British and Americans had appointed observers, to report on how the plebiscite was actually conducted. Outside one pooling booth, a jeep was parked labelled with the "Observer" sign, and with a British Tommy at the wheel. The driver was a member of a Scottish regiment; the observer he was driving for was a British naval commander. When I asked how things were, the Tommy assured me that as far as he could see, everything was quiet. "But," and he was amused, "this naval bloke has the wind up proper."

In a couple of minutes the "naval bloke" came hurrying out of the election station. As he talked to me, he kept looking in all directions. He quickly excused himself, and the jeep disappeared down the road in a cloud of dust. Things may have been tranquil on the surface, but that naval commander was obviously disturbed about the possibility of the quiet of a bright, sunny Grecian Sunday being disturbed by the crackle of rifle fire . . . and possibly some of it in his direction.

## Police Rumors

Even in Piraeus, the port town of Athens, election day passed quietly. Like most ports, the Piraeus has the reputation of being a tough spot, and also was considered to be a stronghold of the anti-Monarchists. Perhaps a clue to the calm was given by the Greek admiral we visited that morning. The admiral, a friend of the Canadian Ambassador, told us in confidence that he was responsible for security in the Piraeus area, and that he had used "psychology" to assure order. He had set a rumor circulating that he was equipped with several atomic bombs, to be dropped in the event of a disturbance!

At one polling centre I was invited to enter and see the voting in progress. The guard at the door armed with a machine gun was in keeping with European voting procedure, but the scene inside was not unlike that in a Canadian voting room. There were voters' lists, and as the voters entered, one at a time, their voting book was checked with their name on the list.

On a table sat three piles of voting forms. The voter was handed a tissue envelope, and was asked to take a slip from each of the three piles. The sheets in one of the piles were blank. To use this simply meant a vote against the Monarchy. Or, so I was told, the voter could write on the blank sheet any choice of government he wished. Another of the sheets bore the imprint, "For the Monarchy." The third bore the imprint, "Democracy." With the envelope and the three sheets, the voter went into a curtained section of the room to cast his secret ballot. This he did by making his choice from among the three sheets, then folding the ballot slip of his choice into the envelope. The other two sheets he could destroy, throw on the floor, or put in his pocket. With his vote sealed in the envelope, he then came out and deposited the sealed envelope in a locked voting box.

Complaints about the system were to the effect that the envelopes were transparent, and the vote could be seen. Also, there was the possibility of intimidation. I brought away with me a sample of the envelope and the ballots. Even with the ballot folded, it is quite possible to distinguish the blank ballot and also to make out the printing on either of the two printed forms, if the envelope is held to the light.

## Polling Pressure

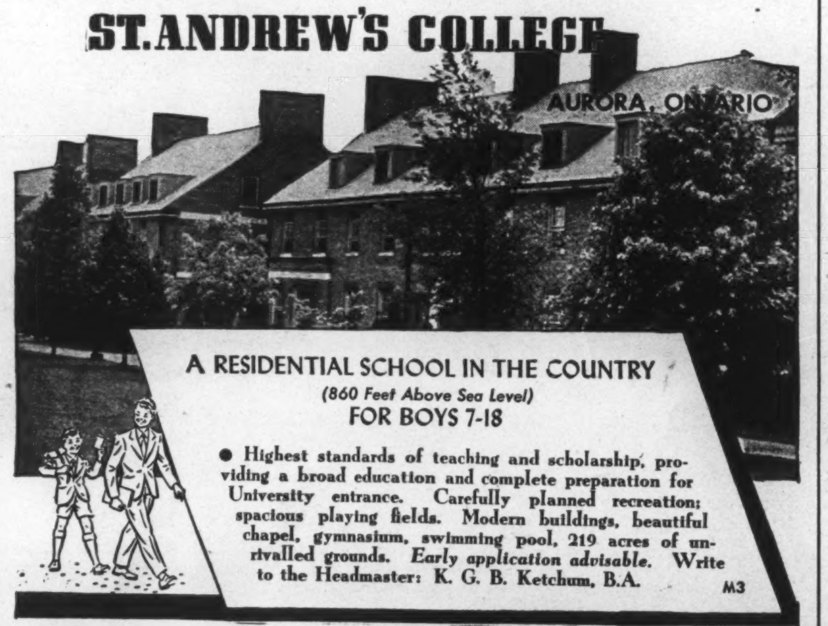
As for intimidation, it was reported that in pro-Monarchist polling booths voters were prompted to come in, very blatantly, take only the "Monarchist" ticket, ignoring the other two, and deposit that in the ballot box. In which case, anyone taking all three ballots, and going in to make a secret choice would be open to grave suspicion. In polling booths where the Communists were in control, the process could be reversed. There, anyone who took a "Monarchist" ballot would lay himself open to grave risks.

The quiet in Athens was not prevalent throughout Greece. Villages had been burned in the north of Greece, according to Buell F. Maben, chief of the U.N.R.R.A. mission in Greece, and a two-fisted administrator. On an inspection flight to northern Greece he had seen people fleeing from a village that was going up in flames. This in a country already thoroughly gutted and burned by the Germans.

Buell F. Maben has been trying to make U.N.R.R.A. work since it first moved into Greece. In 21 months he had to work with 8 different governments, which has meant dealing with literally hundreds of different ministers. He was still putting up a good fight in spite of the odds against him, but he told me that progress had been more encouraging in September, 1945, than it was in September, 1946. It's tough to help a country rehabilitate itself when the people appear to be more concerned about internal political dissension than about getting their country back on its feet.

When I arrived in Athens, a week before the plebiscite, many walls were covered with election signs, with monarchist posters in the ascendancy. The most popular was a multi-colored cartoon poster, showing a figure of George, the king-to-be, dressed in the national costume of Greece—white stockings, white skirt, embroidered jacket, and tasseled hat—driving out of Greece a rough, bearded trio of toughs labelled K.K.K. and representing the Communists. It was noticeable that until two days before the election almost all the posters in evidence favored the monarchy.

Walking along Churchill Street one morning (a smaller street, less trammelled by traffic, is known as Mackenzie King Street), I saw two young men with ladder, paste pot and brushes, busily pasting up posters. These announced a meeting of the "Democratcia" or anti-Monarchist group. The sign-pasters moved with unusual speed, even for party enthusiasts. Several people stopped, like myself, to watch them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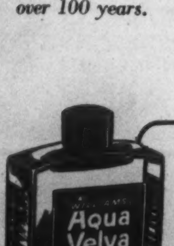


A FEW OF THE MEMBERS

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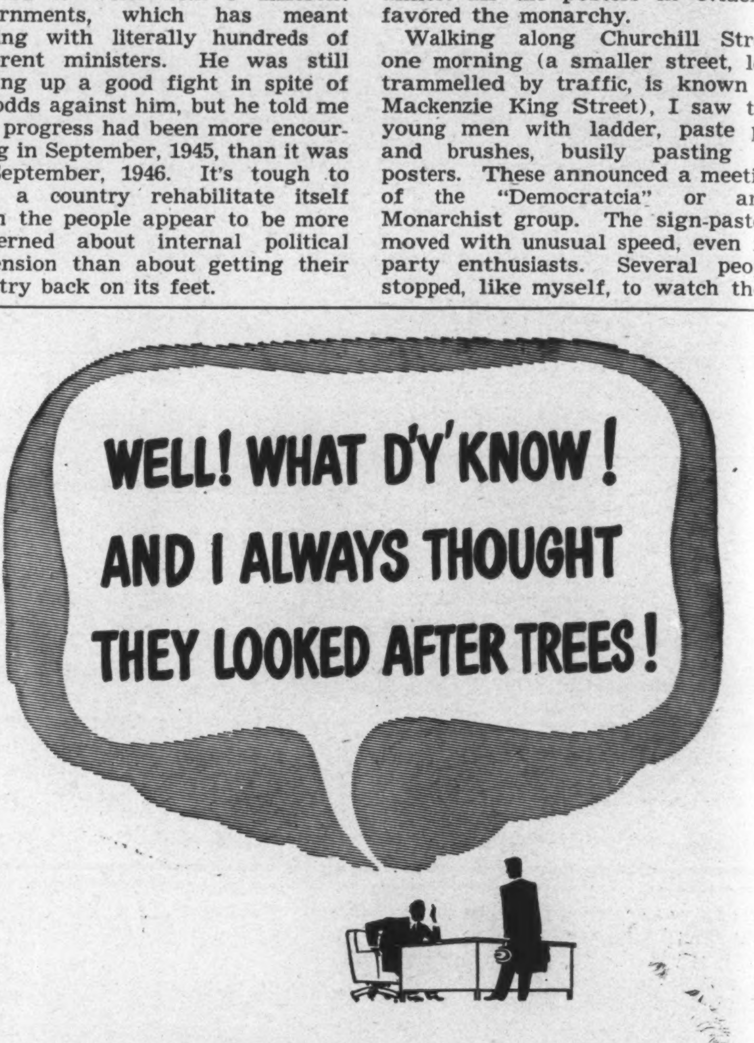


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work, and to read the poster. Soon the reason for their haste became apparent. A couple of Athenian policemen came down the block, and waving their wooden sticks, ordered the men to move along.

On the Wednesday before the plebiscite I left Athens on a field trip, to have a look at conditions in some of the destroyed villages near Mount Parnassus. The trip was made in a Canadian-built army staff-car. After that trip my considerable respect for the war equipment turned out by Canadian car manufacturers tripled from its previous high. Greek roads are the toughest, roughest roads I have ever driven on. Never have I been so bounced and beaten about in a motor vehicle.

### Garages Kept Busy

The U.N.R.R.A. food expert who came along on the trip took it as a matter of course. He did point out, however, that at all times at least 40 per cent of the cars in the country are in the garage for repairs. In Greece, where the railway system is largely unreconstructed out of the complete wreckage that was made of it by the Nazis, this makes the transportation of food and supplies a real bottleneck. Particularly when you add to the wreckage of the railways, the destruction of almost every bridge in the country, and the loss of a large percentage of the small coastwise vessels. The dependence on motor transport is great, and almost all the trucks in the country are those brought in by U.N.R.R.A. Many of these are Canadian vehicles, originally built for war but now harnessed to the task of rebuilding Greece.

The route led through the towns of Thebes and Levadia into the remote, destroyed villages of Distomo and Kyriaki. In Distomo on June 10, 1944, the Germans killed 222 of the town's 1,650 people, sparing neither infants nor aged. The houses were completely gutted by fire. The church has been rebuilt and the schoolhouse has been re-fitted with frames and windows, but shortage of lumber, glass, and other building material has made it impossible for any general reconstruction.

We went into several houses. In some the empty window casements had been filled with loose bricks and the roof re-covered with twigs that let in both light and rain. In others a crude lean-to had been built against one of the walls. In all cases cooking was done on a small wood-fire right on the dirt floor of the house. These people were poor even before the war, but once their houses had fire-places, chimneys, wooden floors, windows and window-frames.

Many of the men of Distomo are wearing warm ex-army trousers and battle dress. This village was the fortunate recipient of a shipment of Canadian-contributed clothing. They know who sent the clothes, and their appreciation was evident. Not every village was so fortunate.

The American Near East Foundation recently opened a child-feeding station at Distomo. Here the 310 children of the village receive a hot noonday meal. For many of them, it is their only meal of the day. A medical chart is kept for each of the youngsters. The western-trained Greek nurse in charge told me that 180 of the 310 children are undernourished, and 40 suffer from malaria. This was not an isolated case. The story is repeated in village after village.

### Nazi Justice

The village of Kyriaki had been destroyed 100 per cent by the Germans. This village, high in the mountains, had been judged guilty by the Nazis of giving aid to British and American officers who were operating with the Greek resistance movement in the vicinity. The young spokesman of the village here assured us as soon as we alighted from the car that all but two in the village were Monarchists. They were armed for any eventuality. The assumption was that since we were in an U.N.R.R.A. car, and since we were associated with the Anglo-American powers, we must of course be pro-Monarchists.

Back in Athens, the last two days before the election has brought out a flood of "Democratcia" and Communist posters. Most vivid of the anti-Monarchist posters showed a dagger plunged into the heart of a bleeding map of Greece; the head of the dagger was a crown.

The important question is—did the results of the September plebiscite reflect the views of the Greek people? Judging from what I saw and from conversations with people in Greece, I would conclude that the results of the election were a foregone conclusion, because of the way in which the issue was presented. The view was widely held that if you did not cast a vote for the Monarchy, you would be considered a Communist. Many Greeks have been life-long republicans. Yet, convinced that the alternative to accepting the return of George to the throne was to turn the country over to the Communists, they cast a somewhat reluctant vote for a Monarchy which they had opposed all their lives.

### Between Two Thorns

Francis, the Greek agriculture expert who accompanied me on the field trip, had "retired" from office in the Greek department of agriculture. When the Communists had the upper hand he had been arrested as a Monarchist. He was shortly released. Later he was arrested by the Monarchists as being a Communist. He is neither. He is a liberal, with mildly progressive views. On election day he had no intention of leaving his apartment. His answer to the extreme choice put to him was, "a plague on both your houses." The election offered no middle choice for Greeks like Francis, who favored neither of the extreme camps.

The trouble in Greece is far from over. The groups are extreme in their views, and extreme in their actions. Troops and police are to be seen in numbers almost everywhere you move. As one Greek said to me, "one half the population is guarding the other half." The return of the monarch to the throne of Greece is not a sign that the Greeks prefer the monarchy as a form of Government. It is a sign that when called on to choose between the violence of the Communists and the violence of the Monarchists, they chose the latter.

To say that their choice has been made without outside influence would be to whitewash the Anglo-American side of the undeclared political war that rages in Europe.

On the day after the election I was at the airport of Athens. It is an R.A.F. airport and is also used by the American commercial airlines. Sitting in the waiting room of the airport building waiting for plane time, I could not help noticing the election posters tacked all around the waiting room. They all bore a photograph of George of the Hellenes and the slogan "EPXTAI"—"The King Will Return."

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## OTTAWA LETTER

# Postwar Employment Transition Ends at a Record High-Point

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

*Ottawa.*

FOR the first time in twelve months, the number of unfilled jobs registered with the Department of Labor has again surpassed the number of persons registered as looking for work. The figures for October 24 were: unfilled vacancies — 138,608; unplaced applicants—135,989.

A word on definitions. When there are more jobs available than persons looking for work, it may be assumed that there is "full employment" in the country. But it is possible to have a considerable measure of unemployment in a country at the same time as there are large numbers of vacant positions. The persons looking for work may not be qualified to fill the openings, or they may be qualified and still unwilling to move to the part of the country where the vacant jobs exist.

With this explanation, the figures quoted in the opening paragraph may be taken as marking the end of the period of postwar, transition unemployment which arose out of reconversion from war to peace and from demobilization.

It means also that about 1,700,000 persons altogether have changed their jobs in the past fifteen or eighteen months, have been demobilized from the armed services, or let out from war industries of one kind or another, and that this flood of unemployed persons has been absorbed by the Canadian economy both quickly and thoroughly. There was a short period when the volume of persons reaching the labor market was considerably greater than the economy could absorb, especially since the peak of military demobilization happened to coincide with the poorest months of the year for employment (January to April). Even so, the peak of unemployment, as measured by the number of persons registered as looking for work, never rose above 280,000, and even at that time there were many thousands of jobs looking for persons to fill them.

This smooth transition, which, it should be further noted, has been accomplished in its final stages in the face of very widespread industrial and labor unrest, has not had the attention it deserves. Considering the vast distortion and expansion of the whole Canadian economy to meet the threat of totalitarian tyranny, the relative absence of painful readjustment at the end of hostilities has, so far, been remarkable. There have been many extremely exasperating local incidents and conditions, most notably in the shockingly bad housing situation, but these should not be allowed to dim the appreciation of the overall achievement.

The Dominion Government is entitled to a considerable part of the credit, but in the final analysis it was the response of Canadian business, Canadian technical men and the cooperation of the masses of citizens which made such an achievement possible.

### Cut-Backs; Lay-Offs

The transition from a full-out war economy to the present essentially civilian economy, in which military forces and the war workers have been substantially absorbed into the economy again, took place it is now possible to say, in two broad stages. The first stage began early in 1945 and lasted until April 1, 1946. The second stage is about ending now.

The first stage began when cutbacks in war production started, and staffs were laid off from war-plants. These lay-offs were very modest even after the fall of Germany, but on V-J Day the trickle of discharged employees became a torrent. Government spending on war equipment and supplies fell quickly and massively. Demobilization of the armed services did not begin in any great numbers until after V-J Day, and it reached its peak during the winter of 1945-46.

Fortunately it had been possible to foresee the successful conclusion of this war considerably further back than in 1918, with the result that constructive forces were already well under way by which private spending, other types of government spending, and reconversion expenditures general ly could rapidly take up the slack and re-hire the personnel discharged from war work and the armed services.

Some resurgence of civilian industry was already possible before the fall of Japan. There was a sharp upsurge again after V-J Day. By the spring of 1946, reconverted war industry and expanding civilian industry, which had been held down during the war, were together making such strides that the "hump" of postwar unemployment was rapidly pulled down again. The 280,000 unemployed persons as of April 1, 1946, had fallen below 200 thousand by June 1.

Strikes both in the U.S. and Canada retarded recovery after that. But even in the face of these handicaps the figure fell below 150,000 late in July, and, as already suggested, it broke below the number of unfilled jobs within the past couple of weeks.

A very interesting point is that total employment in Canada at the present is well over a million higher than it was in 1939. What is called "the Canadian working force" was then 3.7 million and it is now estimated to be 4.8 million. Adding in the almost 140,000 unfilled vacancies, it would seem that there are jobs in Canada today for not far short of 5 million people.

### More Employed; Less Goods

It is possible, of course, that some day we shall look back with some longing toward this period of "full employment" and very high national income. In any event, it seems rather foolish not to look at it while we have it and appreciate what a remarkable thing it is, after seven years of war and postwar disruptions, to be emerging at this stage with over a million more persons profitably employed in the "Canadian working force" than we had in 1939. We went into hostilities with about 600,000 persons unemployed. (I accept the figure of the Bank of Nova Scotia survey of June, 1945. Of these 200,000 had never had jobs, but were waiting for opportunity). We are going into the postwar world with a much smaller number.

Where are the extra million persons employed? This is a natural question. Also, why it is, that with this extra labor force and the improved techniques learned during the war, there is such an acute shortage of goods and services?

There is one obvious answer to the latter question. We are making and shipping at least a billion dollars of Canadian goods a year outside of the country for which, at the moment, we are not accepting equivalent amounts of goods and services; in short, we are loaning and giving away these supplies.

As for the kind of work the extra million Canadian workers are engaged at, I obtained some charts through the Bank of Canada which throw light on that matter.

In June 1, 1946, there were nearly 375,000 more persons engaged in manufacturing in Canada than there had been on the same date of 1939. There were 25,000 more persons engaged in construction. There were 60,000 more persons engaged in logging. There were 30,000 more persons engaged in retail and wholesale trade. There were over 15,000 more persons engaged in communications, and over 50,000 more engaged in transportation. There were over 21,000 more persons engaged in hotels, restaurants and laundries.

All these figures emphasize the fact that present shortages are not, in the main, the result of low supply. They are the result of abnormally high demand, both in Canada and abroad. The Canadian productive machine is, actually, doing the biggest peace-time job in its entire history.

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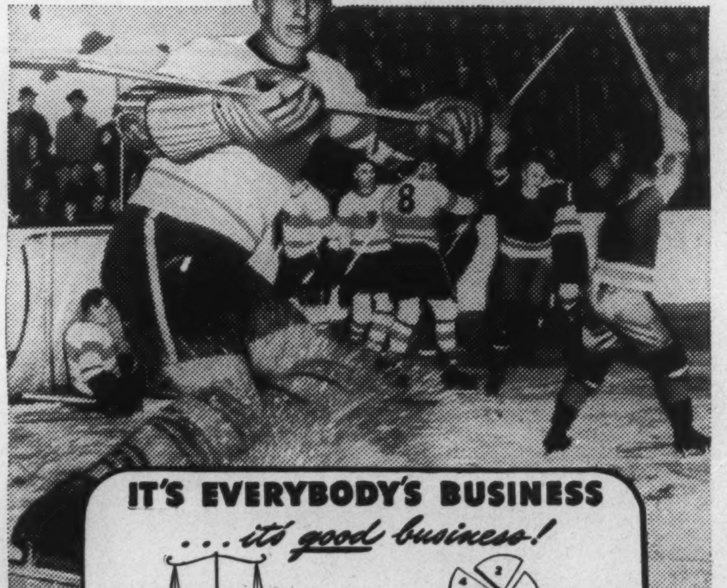

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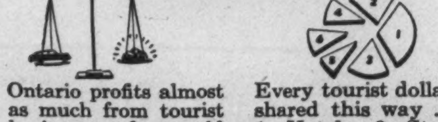


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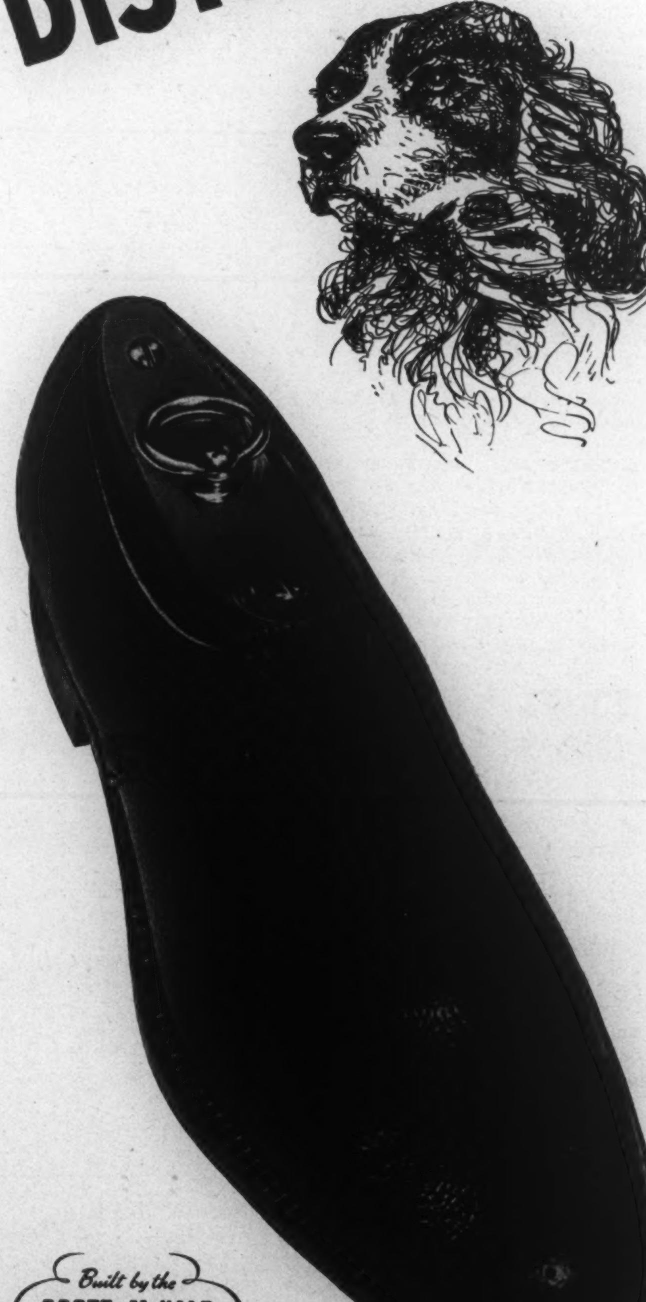

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PRESIDENT

# Do Communists Believe Fascism Inevitable?

By DONALD FIELDS

**The coming World Economic Conference will have to deal with the problem of the abuse of economic power by international cartels.**

**Anti-fascist capitalist writers and economists have so far been ineffective in devising measures to eliminate such abuse.**

**A book on the subject by a Marxist writer which has recently been published (World Monopoly and Peace, by James S. Allen, Progress Books, Toronto, $3.00) leads Mr. Fields to the conclusion that Communists will exclude themselves from the front of effective antifascism if they accept Mr. Allen's analysis.**

"THEY delivered to me assignments of some 2,000 foreign patents and we did our best to work out complete plans for a modus vivendi which would operate through the term of war, *whether or not the United States came in.*"

"They" were representatives of I. G. Farben, and "me" was an official of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey who met the former in Holland after the outbreak of World War II in Europe. His report of this meeting to his head office has been reprinted in numerous books and articles since the time it was unearthed by the American anti-trust authorities. It cannot be reprinted often enough.

But we have reached the stage when reprinting alone is no longer helpful. Measures against the *abuse* of economic power by cartels, especially international cartels, must be devised and carried into practice. The whole vast literature that has grown up in the last two years or so is almost completely sterile in this respect.

Both the preparatory conference, meeting in London the past two weeks, and the world trade conference itself will undoubtedly deal with the question of international cartels. It will be interesting to hear what the Russian delegates have to say on the subject. As they base their arguments regarding any subject on the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist thinking their attitude can be anticipated to a certain extent. Considerable interest was bound to be evoked, therefore, by the recently-published book of a Marxist student, James S. Allen, "World Monopoly and Peace."

Mr. Allen states his problem as follows: "In the long run only socialism can resolve the contradictions of capitalism. But the immediate question that has to be answered presents itself within the framework of capitalism and the bourgeois state. The problem for the people is how to block and defeat the fascist forces."

## Democratic Coalition

Underlying Mr. Allen's argument is the theory that the concentration of economic power in fewer and fewer hands signifies a weakening of capitalism; that these fewer hands turn eventually to the state for assistance when capitalism reaches a crisis that threatens its very existence; and that state intervention in economic affairs means fascism if the state is controlled by monopolists at the moment of crisis. But, continues Mr. Allen, if the state is controlled by a democratic coalition, fascism can be averted.

The latter point must sound plausible to everyone who does not want to see the spectacle of Nazi Germany, of fascist Italy and Japan repeated anywhere in the world. But what is a democratic coalition?

"Experience has shown," Mr. Allen says "that such a coalition, acting for the nation, can undertake democratic measures of state control which will eliminate the effective centres of private monopoly even before the advent of socialism." Again, everyone who abhors fascism can agree and will want to learn from that experience. But what was this experience?

As an answer Mr. Allen tells us at some length what happened between the two Russian revolutions of February and October 1917. In February of that year the Tsarist government was overthrown and replaced by the Social-Democratic government of Kerensky. Lenin urged Kerensky "to impose measures of state control over the capitalists (not to abolish capitalism), as a means of defending the democratic gains and avoiding economic catastrophe." If such controls had been introduced then, the later socialist revolution in Russia might indeed have taken place with very little bloodshed, perhaps none at all. But what is this supposed to prove with respect to the "immediate task" concerning cartels?

A state that would introduce such controls, Mr. Allen says, would have to be "a revolutionary-democratic state, a state controlled by a coalition of workers and peasants." Now, it must be clear to Mr. Allen that a state of this kind is not likely to arise on this continent or in Britain for some time. If, then, he says that "the immediate question that has to be answered presents itself within the framework of capitalism and the *bourgeois* state," he implies that this question cannot be answered in this state; for he projects the answer, not into the capitalist bourgeois state that is, but into the capitalist revolutionary-democratic state that might be during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism (either such a state, or fascism).

This is not helpful. We have not reached the period of that transition on this continent; in other words, we have not reached the crossroads between revolutionary democracy and fascism. However, the danger of fascism is ever-present as long as certain gentlemen can conclude agreements of the kind quoted at the beginning of this article. And there is no hope of escaping this danger if Mr. Allen is correct in saying that it can be eliminated only by a capitalist revolutionary-democratic state, and that nothing can be done about it in the capitalist bourgeois state as it is.

If his friends accept his analysis they will exclude themselves from the front of *effective* anti-fascism and weaken it.

• •

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SHE lost the skin of each painted
shin,
But she *did* emerge with nylons!
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## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Cheers and Confusion

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN spite of the tireless analysis that has been applied to the recent by-election, nobody seems quite clear even yet about what actually happened. The one thing certain is that all the groups concerned—with the possible exception of the Labor Progressive Party—feel that they have scored a moral triumph at the polls.

It works out something like this:

The Liberal Party is not in the least discouraged by the results; for as a Liberal spokesman has pointed out, if you add up the Liberal and C.C.F. votes in the three by-elections and then compare them with the combined votes of the Progressive Conservatives and C.C.F. group, you get what amounts to a Liberal landslide. This is admittedly a little difficult for non-party people to figure out, but for a good Liberal politician it's as easy as rolling off a logarithm.

The C.C.F. party is also reasonably satisfied with the results. For while it ran third in the Parkdale by-election it pulled up its vote by 2400 over the last election, while the Liberals went down 3300 and the Progressive Conservatives 3500. Thus from the point of view of trend-politics, the C.C.F. group can claim to be well out in front.

From this angle things look dark for the Progressive Conservatives. But since they actually elected their candidate and can now send him on to Ottawa they are perhaps entitled to a certain amount of red-faced triumph over the results.

Thus everyone can draw his own favorable conclusions, depending on where he stands politically; and the issue becomes a little like one of those old-fashioned advertising displays which changed their message according as you moved left or right. So for the benefit of readers who don't know their right from their left I have compiled a telephone opinion poll on the significance of the by-elections. It can't be said that the opinions reflect the general editorial cheerfulness, but at least they should add their share to the confusion.

A MRS. PHINNEY said that the significance of the by-elections could be summed up in an expressive four-letter Anglo-Saxon word.

"These opinions, of course, are for publication," I said.

"The word," said Mrs. Phinney, "is Milk. The ruthless action of the Liberal Government in cutting off the milk subsidy without reimbursing the tax-payer is enough in itself to account for the Progressive Conservative triumph at the polls."

A Mrs. Frisbee also declared that in her opinion the issue had been decided on the Milk question. "The selfishness and inaction of the Ontario Progressive Conservative party over the milk-price increase was undoubtedly responsible for the Conservative débâcle on election day," she said.

"Did I understand you to say 'débâcle'?" I asked.

"Débâcle," said Mrs. Frisbee firmly, "a two-to-one anti-Tory vote is a débâcle no matter how many Progressive Conservative candidates get sent to Ottawa."

"Though a lifelong Conservative I voted Liberal in this election," declared a Mrs. Pomfret. "I shall continue to vote Liberal as long as the Conservative Party persists in its iniquitous scheme of opening cocktail bars against the express wish of the public. If this sort of thing is allowed I would like to know what is meant by Democracy."

A Mr. Pidgeon also took issue with the Conservative Government on the question of alcohol though from a slightly different angle. He declared that the recent Government decision to cut whiskey consumption to a 26 ounce bottle a month in the face of indignant public protest proved that the Government was nothing but the tool of Temperance fanatics. Mr. Pidgeon also called for a definition of democracy.

"The whole country has been greatly alarmed by the determination of the Progressive Conservative Party to loosen controls and encourage inflation," declared a Mr. Fixted.

"Yet the Progressive Conservative candidates won the by-elections," I pointed out.

"In a sense," Mr. Fixted said guardedly. "You might put it this way: The Conservative Party almost lost the election because of the Party's short-sighted Controls policy; and they barely won it, thanks to the Liberal Party's deplorable record on housing."

"AND which do you regard as the factor?" I asked.

"The decisive factor," said Mr. Fixted, "was the unscrupulous and dictatorial taxation policy of the Federal Government, which succeeded in breaking up the Tax Conference last May."

"Premier Drew's selfish and sectional policy in breaking up the Tax Conference last spring undoubtedly accounts for the poor showing made by a Progressive Conservative candidate in a traditionally Conservative riding," declared a Mr. Beamish. "The election was a clear warning that Premier Drew's dictatorial policies must be curbed. The hand that rules Ontario must not be allowed to rock the British North America Act."

A Mrs. Naomi Budd was less hopeful. She declared that this country was already a dictatorship. "Listen," she said, "before the Progressive Conservative Government interfered the ladies of the Ladies' West End Bingo Club used to play Bingo every night in the week. Now we're only allowed to play occasionally and for charitable purposes only."

"Still you *do* get a chance to play Bingo now and then," I suggested, but Mrs. Budd shook her head. Even when they put the broadest possible interpretation on the word "occasionally", she pointed out, they rarely played oftener now than every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

"The ladies of the Ladies' West End Bingo Club were so disgusted by the results of the by-elections that we have determined to form our own political group," she declared. "It will be called the Free Bingo Party and will devote itself to the extension of democratic rights and the abolition of the secret police who snoop up on bingo games."

A Mr. Ignatz Toole declared that his reaction to the by-election was a short four-letter Anglo-Saxon word.

"You mean Milk?" I asked.

"And I don't mean Milk," said Mr. Toole. "Listen, the vote in all three by-elections was engineered by a lying reactionary press that spread malicious slander about the Canadian Espionage scandal and the U.S.S.R. Naturally, all you got was a deluded public voting on a misrepresented issue."

"What would be your remedy, Mr. Toole?" I inquired.

"A one-party system voting for a single candidate selected by the Party," Mr. Toole replied promptly. "In this way you get a sound majority ruling and anyone who disagrees with the majority can be taken care of by the Party."

"If you ask my opinion," Mr. Toole concluded, "this is the only intelligent way to conduct a truly democratic election."

• •

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  White as the wind is white,
Eager and swift and fiery,
  Poised for incessant flight!

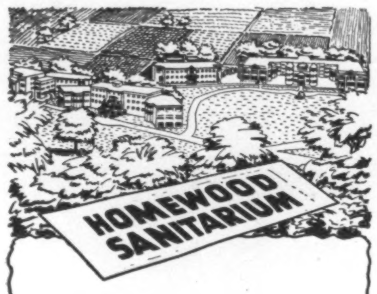
Let me hear hoofbeats thunder!
  Let me hear horses neigh
Let me see long manes flying,
  Reckless and white and gay!

Let them go forth—my horses,
  Streamlined and strong and free
Over the dim horizons,
  Over the jewelled sea.

Knowing no time or season,
  Knowing no want or fear,
Soaring like dancing bubbles,
  Clear as the dawn is clear.

Bring me a thousand horses
  Freckled with lost moonbeams!
(Lacking a thousand horses
  Bring me a thousand dreams!)

HELEN E. MIDDLETON

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## WASHINGTON LETTER

# New Congress Must Reconsider Its Military Needs and Potential

By JAY MILLER

*Washington.*

ONE of the important issues confronting this brand new Congress of the United States when it convenes on January 3 in its 80th session will be to reassess U.S. military needs.

The proposed merger of the Army and Navy will be introduced again and the military affairs committeemen will have to reconsider national defence needs in the light of international developments, as well as the domestic situation. Such factors as how occupation duty will drain men from the Regular Army, how many men Russia keeps in Europe, and how the Organized Reserve Army and the National Guard fare in recruiting a militia force will have to be studied.

Marshal Stalin's revelation that Russia has "only" 60 divisions in Western Europe, instead of some 200 that Winston Churchill had claimed were there, makes the matter of U.S. military strength, one of paramount current interest.

The War Department has set its sights upon a million-man Regular Army by next June 1, and the present strength of considerably over that figure is gradually being reduced.

### Conflicting Programs

In keeping with historical American practice, the Regular Army is to be backed up by a strong militia. However, the War Department has mapped out conflicting programs for its two sources of militia strength, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Army. Pessimists contend that not only is the Army unlikely to develop a competent reserve, under present plans, but it is not likely to develop any reserve.

To those who maintain that the American army should maintain as strong a fighting organization as any potential enemy, the people have repeatedly given their answer in demanding a small regular army establishment, backed up by a competent civilian reserve. Traditionalists point out the U.S. has fought and won all its wars with such a force, although the method is admittedly costly and inefficient.

The large demands from Europe and the Pacific for occupation forces have made such demands upon the Regular Army, that the question of maintaining a large reserve component has become an item of considerable moment, both in and outside the War Department. It was George Washington's "well regulated militia" that provided the historical basis for the Reserve-backed smaller standing Army. Its legal basis is to be found in Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution, which states: "The Congress shall have power . . . . to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The militia contemplated by the Constitution is today's National Guard, organized on a State basis, its armories State-owned, and its officers technically appointed by State governors.

### Paper Army

Since World War I, the Army has added to itself an Organized Reserve force. Up to this time it has consisted of peacetime paper organizations. There were usually full complements of officers, with a few enlisted men as cadres for building up the organizations to full strength in the event of war. Such an Organized Reserve had this defect in that its officers had little or no training with troops and war suddenly placed them in command.

The National Guard, despite its splendid historical associations and fine record in two wars, is still tagged "Thursday Night Soldiers," with implication of inefficiency.

The War Department now wants an Organized Reserve with full-strength units in three categories. Class A would be at full strength in peacetime. Class B would have full strength in officers and cadre strength in enlisted men. Class C would be organized with full strength in officers and no enlisted men. The plan is said to be good, theoretically, but actually not doing so well.

The project hinges upon passage of a universal military training law, and Congress apparently is not yet convinced it is needed. The new Congress may think differently. A mooted objective of 450,000 officers and 500,000 men in the Reserve Corps, may be hard to reach. It will probably be easy to get the officers, but not the men. The doughfoot's real or imagined grievances against military service are still fresh in memory. Lack of armories and absence of pay for inactive drill time can discourage participation.

### Race for Recruits

Another deterrent to development of the Organized Reserve is that it must compete with the National Guard for recruits. The two militia forces are actually in cutthroat competition for men.

The National Guard has not met with any particular success in its drive to recruit 684,000 officers and men, although it has been able to offer various inducements in pay, combat histories of units, and State identification. The Guard has announced that it intends to find the answer to what both organizations are to do in competition with each other.

Major General Milton A. Reckord, Maryland adjutant general, recommended to the National Guard Association, that its officers "wait upon the Secretary of War and General Eisenhower . . . . call upon them to take immediate, affirmative action to stop this silly, uneconomical competition between the two reserve components . . . ."

The situation seems to call for a double remedy. A universal training law designed specifically to recruit for the reserve army components would fill up organization strengths. And the present competition between National Guard and Organized Reserve could be eliminated if one chief headed up all reserve affairs in the War Department, reporting directly to the Chief of Staff.

The present race between two militia units can only be disastrous to both, and to the American military program.


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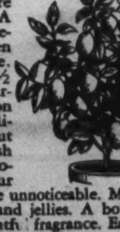

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# The Maritimes' Future Is Still Uncertain

By D. P. O'HEARN

**In this, the second in his series of articles on the Maritime Provinces, Mr. O'Hearn says that the prospect of prosperity for this part of Canada rests with its four basic industries, steel and coal, fishing, agriculture and lumber.**

**At the present time the picture of steel and coal is not reassuring. Prospects of the other three industries are more encouraging, though they all have points of uncertainty.**

**In his succeeding articles the writer will discuss what can be done to better the situation of the Maritimes.**

*Halifax.*

IN MY first article (S. N., Oct. 26) in this series on the Maritime Provinces I drew what might be looked on as a pessimistic picture. I noted that while conditions were flourishing here at present and there was great optimism about the future, the observer couldn't be sure that hard times weren't ahead for this section of the country. This is an analysis that a lot of people here won't agree with. The prevailing mood is not to weigh the future too closely. There is a lot of confidence in the prosperity of the moment and particularly in the progressive steps that have been taken and are being taken in the development of the economy. But the observer who must of necessity stress a more long-term view can't wholly share the optimism.

As I noted in my earlier article, most encouraging progress has been made in redirecting the Maritimes economy, particularly in establishing new industry, but the future of the area still must be judged on the state of health of the basic industries, agriculture, fishing, lumber, and steel and coal, which are the heart of its economic body. And the situation regarding these industries, while in most cases it has improved markedly in recent years, still has decided question marks.

The most discouraging factor is the Nova Scotia steel and coal industry in Cape Breton. This industry plays an extremely important part in the economy of the Maritimes. According to Dr. A. MacG. Dawson, who conducted a thorough economic inquiry into the province of Nova Scotia in 1944, one-fifth of the population of the province is directly dependent on it and allied industries. And as the large area of which it is the centre imports practically all of its food and other goods its state of health exerts a large influence on the rest of the province.

## Coal Decline

For a long time now the industry has been one of the Maritimes' major problems. After the turn of the century a number of factors combined to take away its former prosperity and since then it has been in a state of gradual but steady decline.

Its coal output, centred on an industrial soft coal, has suffered from the development of other sources of heat and power, from the development of coal resources in the United States, and from high production and transportation costs which, in the face of declining world prices, have made the industry more and more a marginal one. (Dr. Dawson, speaking of the position in 1944, says "costs are high, approximately double those of the chief competitors, and the difference is more likely to increase than decrease in the years to come").

Steel has been similarly unhappy. It too has suffered from high production costs (attributable in part to certain inferior qualities in the Wabana ore and the local coal which it uses, and also to labor inefficiency and to some extent to outmoded equipment). And with it too, facing the disadvantage of a long transportation haul (practically all of its product is marketed in Central Canada) it also has been forced to the position of a marginal industry.

The effect of this border-line operation of both steel and coal has been to keep the Cape Breton area, where the industry is centred, in an almost continually depressed and unstable condition, and as a result to adversely affect the rest of the Maritimes. Nova Scotia steel and coal wages have been well below the level for the rest of Canada, and with the industry exceedingly sensitive to economic recession unemployment has been unsteady. Living and social conditions in the industrial area have been of low standard, and the area at large has undoubtedly been one of the most depressed in Canada and through its influence has been a very sore spot in the Maritimes economy.

## Temporary Prosperity

Since the start of the war, of course, the area has been prosperous. But this prosperity is already declining. Even before the steel strike there had been a dropping off in employment in steel in the Cape Breton area. During the war years efforts were made to study the steel and coal problems and try and find means of putting the industry in a better position in the postwar years. The Dawson inquiry, particularly, made an intensive study. But so far there is no indication that these efforts will produce any more effective results than did various attempts made at tackling the problem in the past. The Dawson study, as with all former studies, recognizes the high production costs as the basic factor to be overcome, but, though it does make some specific suggestions to improve the situation, it doesn't come any nearer to finding an overall cure than did the earlier studies. Its suggestions mainly concern operating and labor efficiency, and in light of experience of the past one wonders how far even they will be applied. Most noticeably, the tone of the report is not optimistic.

Significantly, also, though no one seems greatly worried at time of writing, one does not find any optimism in official quarters here about the industry. The popular feeling seems more to recognize it as a traditional and insurmountable problem, and to rather disregard its influence on future prospects.

The observer, however, perforce must recognize the true weight of the industry on the Maritimes economy, and must look on it, in its present condition, as a prime obstacle to prosperity in this part of Canada.

This problem is the really dark spot in the Maritimes picture. The other basic industries have, as I have noted, their question marks, but their prospects are not quite so depressing.

All three industries, fishing, agriculture and lumber, have emerged from the war years in substantially better condition, partly due to the prosperity which they have all enjoyed, and are still enjoying, and partly because of intensive development work by both government and private interests during the latter years of the war.

## Mechanization Trend

In fishing (employing, it is roughly estimated, about ten per cent of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) the past few years have seen a great acceleration in a trend towards mechanization, which it has been agreed is very necessary if the Maritimes fisheries are to compete equitably in world markets.

In agriculture, in which potatoes are the main export crop and therefore the important economic factor, there has been strong development in the practice of stressing the growth of seed potatoes, carrying out the policy which it became evident in the 'thirties was the most practical for the Maritimes area.

In lumber there has been a much increased use of grading and standardization, a necessity to modern marketing in which the Maritimes have been rather backward, and there has also been an impressive effort toward the development of secondary lumber industries.

In all, the war years have given all three of these major industries a strong impetus and so far as production is concerned they are in a much improved position over 1939.

Their major problem, however, has for the past decade been one of marketing, and it is here that doubts about their future prosperity are centred.

All three of these basic industries have had a similar recent history in that they have faced a gradual loss of their old markets and have had to try and sell their products in new fields.

The Maritimes' fishing industry, which at the end of the first war was dominantly occupied with the production of salt fish for the European market during the 'twenties saw this market gradually fade away before the competition (and lower prices based partly on more efficiency) of the northern European countries.

In agriculture the change came more suddenly when the United States in the 'thirties adjusted the tariff on potatoes and took away much of the Maritimes market for its major crop.

In lumber the 'twenties and 'thirties saw competition from European countries and British Columbia gradually take away the United Kingdom market, which had consumed the bulk of the Maritimes production, and at the same time the United States tariff barred much of the American market.

The result of these losses was that the three industries were in a state of crisis all through the 'thirties, and extending up to the start of the war.

## Stiff Competition

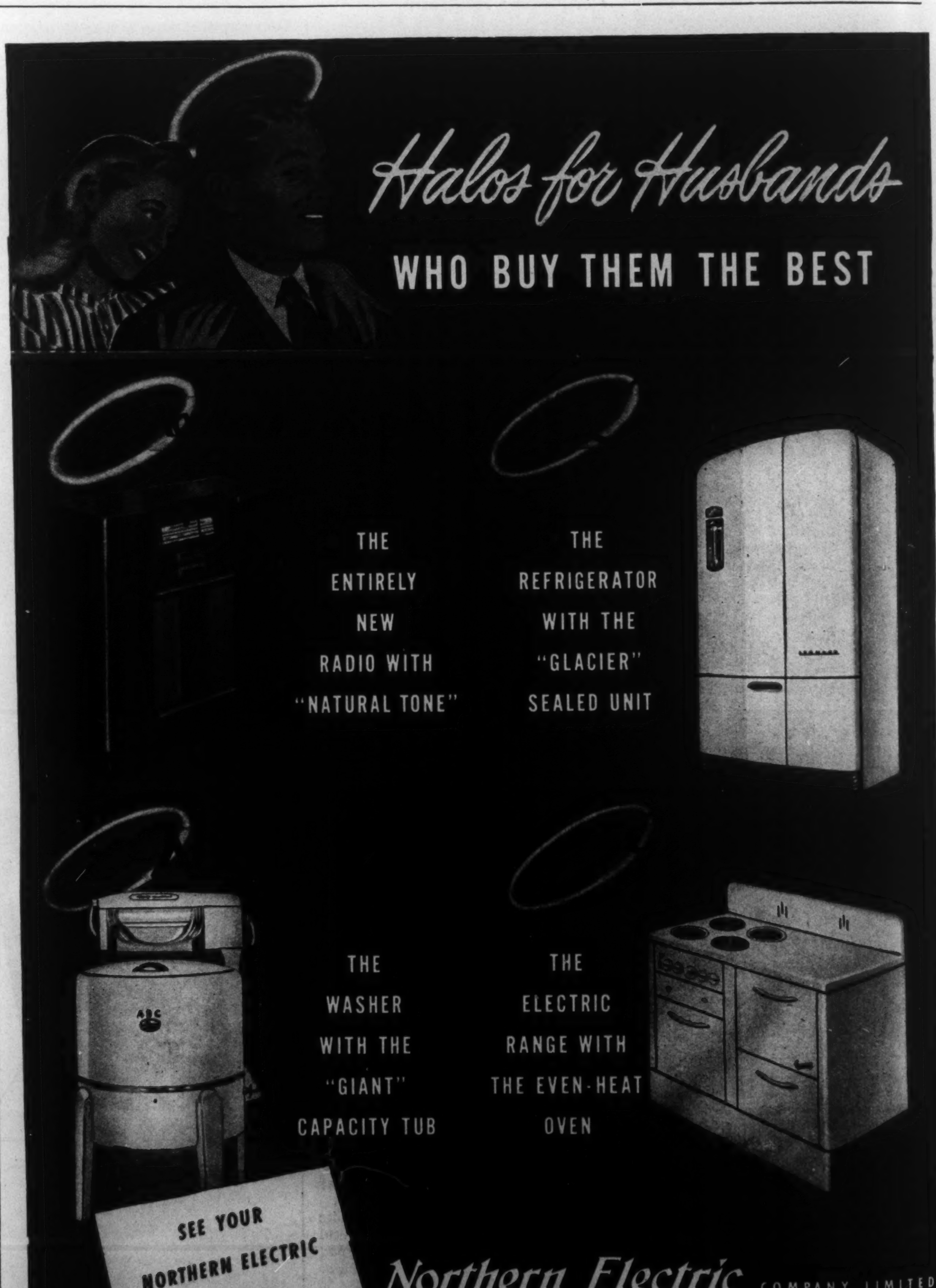
In fishing the loss of the European market meant a swing of the Maritimes industry over to fresh fish for the American and Canadian markets. But up till 1939 the change had not been very successful. Outmoded fishing methods meant a high production cost and a low return to the fishermen when meeting the competitive prices in the American market, and even when selling at low prices the market was limited.

In agriculture the situation caused a swing-over from table to seed potato production, and at the same time brought about development of the South American market. At the start of the war this program was well underway and apparently was heading for success. The South American market was proving receptive to the Maritimes product and the United States was buying large quantities of seed, though quota restrictions offered a severe handicap.

In lumber the situation was somewhat saved by a great growth in the pulp industry. But at the start of the war the situation of the rest of the lumber industry was not too healthy. Particularly, it had no great steady markets and was most susceptible to economic recession.

At the present time, of course, every bit of production in the three industries is in great demand. And development during the war years has put all three in a better competitive position. And particularly because of this last there is quite healthy official optimism about the future.

Both government officials and private interests concerned with the fishing industry point to the mechanization of the fishing operation as a step which has been essential for a long time, and which for the first time will bring production costs low enough to meet competition on an equitable basis. Also, an old complaint has been that the Maritimes couldn't get their fish to market in the most attractive condition, and to meet this there is an extensive development of freezing and other handling equipment. Also at the moment there is experimentation with air transportation, and in other ways great stress



is being placed on the merchandising phase of marketing.

In agriculture the war years have seen the bulk of the potato crop going to the United States. The quota restrictions were considerably eased and both Maritimes seed and table stock were widely distributed in the American market. At the same time while due to transportation difficulties the South American market was to some extent lost it was not lost entirely, a number of shipments having been made to various countries. For the future there is hope that a large share of the United States business may be retained and a large development is looked for in South America.

### Booming Industry

In lumber the industry has been booming, and of course will remain prosperous as long as the construction drive is on. Beyond this, aside from some hope of regaining part of the United Kingdom market, strongest faith is being placed in the development of secondary lumber industries. The largest veneer plant in the world is now located in New Brunswick, and the secondary development is being extended to furniture and other products.

In the light of the position in which these industries were situated in 1939 there is undoubtedly some reason for optimism now. They are facing the future in much better condition. But there still must be reserve.

With the fisheries, for instance, there is still no assurance that there will be the market for fresh fish once the present extraordinary demand has gone. The authorities feel confident that if their product is more intelligently merchandised there won't be a problem, and they say that at a slightly higher rate of consumption the Canadian market alone could take care of present production. But whether their hopes are justified is something that has yet to be proven.

With the potato crop one has to look with a certain skepticism on reliance on the United States market. With their powerful American farm lobbies, and the lessons of recent history to prove their effectiveness, one can't have faith that imports will have any lasting welcome in that country. And as for the alternative, the South American market, while it is most promising, its capacity is as yet still uncertain, and European competition is again entering the picture.

With lumber and its main hope of developing secondary industries, while the development has been promising so far the factor of competition still has to be met. While there is confidence that Maritimes wood products will be able to meet competition in a normal market, it still has to be proven that they can achieve the low production cost and merchandising know-how of established opposition industries.

It is because of these doubtful points, and particularly because of the position of the steel and coal industry that I have injected what I have of pessimism in this picture of the Maritimes. It is on them, I believe, that much of the near-future health of the Maritimes rests.

### Prosperity Determinants

As a long-term development, the growth of new industry is a most hopeful and encouraging sign and there is reason for the optimism which it has bred here. But the main health of the area still depends on its traditional basic industries. The four that I have discussed are responsible for the great bulk of the money coming into this part of the country, and as they are bound to continue to be so for some time they must be the barometer of its prosperity. And for the reasons I have pointed out, any optimism regarding them must be tempered with reserve.

This reserve, as I noted before, isn't shared by many people in this part of Canada. But, nevertheless, I believe it is important that it be stressed. At this time when we are starting a new phase of our national life we need as clear a picture as possible of the present position of the country. And, if there is to be any effort to achieve balance in the economy, it is more important that now (when something can be done about paving the way for the future) we appreciate the danger points of the future even more than the optimistic aspects.

## What We Shall See on the Moon

**If atomic space ships will ever carry us to the moon, we shall find a dead world covered with vast craters and mountain ranges. There is no air and it is sometimes intensely cold, so the visitor must wear a protective suit.**

WE hear a great deal about the possibility of atomic space ships or rockets carrying the adventurous to the moon during the lifetime of the younger people living today.

After all, the moon is the earth's nearest neighbor—and only about ten times the distance round the world away.

But what will the moon traveller find when he arrives there?

He will find a dead world, much smaller than our earth, but with vast gorges, enormous craters, and mountain ranges far higher than the Himalayas.

How do we know that the moon is dead and that no life can exist on its surface?

Because scientists have agreed that the moon has no surrounding atmosphere like the earth. There is therefore no air and no water.

Without air the surface of the moon is forever shrouded in an eerie silence since sound is carried by air; and the rays of the sun beat ferociously down during the long day, since there is no atmosphere to absorb a part of the heat.

The day lasts for 14 earth days and reaches temperatures sufficient to boil water. Nights, of the same length, are intensely cold, with about 250 degrees of frost.

Since the moon is much smaller than the earth, the force of gravity on its surface is much smaller also.

The adventurer will be able to leap like a gazelle while feeling as light as a feather.

He will find the surface, at its flatter parts, covered by a thick coating of hard, coarse and dead dust, through which he will step with the buoyancy of a deep-sea diver treading the sea bed.

And, like the diver, he will have to wear a special protective suit.

It will be completely sealed, contain a supply of air, surround his body with an air pressure and temperature adequate for health, and insulate him completely from the burning heat or freezing cold of the unfriendly moon.—W. S.

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FLEXIBLE SYNTHETIC 6-305

## THE WORLD TODAY

# Delegates Study Soviet Motives; Refugees Offer U.N. Big Chance

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

*New York.*

I WOULD like to be able to write that the United Nations meetings have inspired me anew with confidence that this organization will justify the hopes of mankind. I would even be happy just to be able to report that it had taken hold of the refugee question in a generous, decisive manner, with Canada leading the way in taking her quota. A cheer would go up all over the world to see the United Nations really take such positive, timely action, and especially on such a pressing humanitarian project.

Canada has, it is true, taken a first step—and one scarcely known here—in permitting naturalized Canadians to bring relatives, now in DP camps, into our country if their maintenance is guaranteed. The recent episode of the two-score Estonians who crossed the Atlantic in three small sailing boats and have now been granted special presidential permission to enter the United States is a reminder of the real opportunity in selected immigrants which the Balts in DP camps in Germany offer to us.

This group of a hundred and seventy thousand represents a large part of the intelligentsia of the three Baltic States. They have founded their own universities, at Hamburg in the British Zone and at Heidelberg in the American Zone, and their conduct in general has brought the warmest praise from Allied officers. All with whom I talked last summer said that the Balts were their best DPs, and ought to be the easiest to place.

We have the best climate for them; we have the space; and we need population. Why should we not look upon this as an opportunity? Five simple words from our representative at Lake Success would do more for the cause of peace than the millions of words mouthed last week: just "we will take the Balts."

I hope that next week or in the weeks following one can report real progress in cementing the unity of the nations. In the meantime, however, there seems no alternative but to discuss an event which has achieved the opposite result, Molotov's speech. It is a fair question whether we should spend our time on it, but I think we are compelled to do so on two counts. Molotov himself said that the assembly could not afford to overlook the main trends of international relations in our time, which he was going to outline for it; so it seems that we cannot afford to overlook the interpretation which the whole Soviet world is receiving of this trend.

Why did Molotov make the speech at that time, and why did he make that kind of speech? Clearly he made it in a vigorous effort to block the demands from other members for a modification or elimination of the veto in the Security Council. Therefore it follows that the Soviets still have a keen interest in the U.N. And it might not be too far fetched to suggest that the very right to veto any projects of the rest of the world, which they might not like, is one of their major reasons for staying in the U.N.

### Sounding Board

The other reason for Molotov's speech was even more obvious: that is, he was using the United Nations' rostrum as the Soviets have done from the beginning, as a sounding board for his propaganda. Apart from his five minute eulogy of the Soviet system, he made the usual play to colonial peoples.

He raised the class issue by saying that Baruch and "public men of his class" naturally have a very different idea of freedom from that of the "common people." Their sort of freedom, Molotov said, was that under which "only the lucky ones can enjoy the benefits of life," and this in the middle of war as well as in times of peace.

One of his propaganda plays to which he returned over and over again was the insinuation that democratic leaders have lost faith in their way of life and in their people, and can think of no other way out of their growing economic and political difficulties but war against the Soviet Union. On the other hand he reiterated that the people of Soviet Russia have a firm confidence in the future, introduced and repeated a dozen times an interesting new phrase daring us to "peaceful competition between states and social systems."

### Applause Without Thought

Here is where, it seems to me, we have to begin answering Mr. Molotov. The Indian delegation might have stopped to think before they almost broke their wrists applauding, that while Molotov was urging full sovereign independence for India, the Soviet government had just announced that *it* was carrying out a purge in the supposedly autonomous Ukraine — to which, moreover, a couple of hundred thousand refugees and deserters refuse to return. I have not heard of any displaced Indians refusing to go back to India, no matter how unsatisfactory the situation is there.

As for insinuating that the British have played a fascist game in Greece: in the first place these British represent a labor government, and in the second they have supervised elections which the Soviets were invited to observe, and which compare strikingly with those which have been reported recently from countries under Red Army occupation. Our observation there was for some curious reason rudely rejected.

The sneers at the lack of faith in the American system, which Molotov calls "dollar democracy," and at American war profiteering, come singularly ill from the representative of a country which received billions of dollars' worth of timely aid in wartime, and humane relief in the postwar period. Indeed, American food, medicines and clothing were being distributed free in White Russia and the Ukraine even as Molotov talked.

Stalin just that day had said he wouldn't mind a little loan (six billion has been the figure mentioned). And out at the United Nations a few days later the Soviets were content to put up a fourteenth part of the budget while waiting around with 47 other members for the U.S. to pick up the check for a full half — which it declined to do.

The Soviet Foreign Minister who had been slightly more affable than usual since his arrival in New York, while Deputy Vishinsky went to mass and Chief Joseph Stalin issued vague but mildly encouraging statements, shattered those indications of increased cooperation by addressing the Assembly like a prosecutor dealing with public enemies.

He credited the other members only with knavishness. Their pretended concern over the veto was all too obviously an organized, campaign "flanking manoeuvre," intended to "divert attention" and "lay blame at the others' door." This was not to be taken lightly as they had


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assumed a character definitely hostile to the Soviet Union.

Here is a mixture of the abusiveness which has become the standard Soviet manner of speaking and needs interpreting along with the actual words; of accusing others of what you are doing yourself (noisy campaigns, flanking manoeuvres, laying blame at others' door, etc.) and of outright misrepresentation.

The Americans, Molotov said, seek only to perpetuate their atomic monopoly. In fact, they are offering to share their atomic knowledge with the world. They are manoeuvring to gain a free hand to use the atomic bomb, says this Soviet spokesman. Yet the truth is that they would be the first and most inspected under the proposed Baruch plan, since they have the most to inspect and with elimination of the veto in atomic affairs they would be open to joint punitive action by the rest of the world.

### Plotting While Demobbing?

Molotov insinuated throughout his speech that Britain and the United States had been building up their arms with evil intent while making peaceful proclamations. But the whole world knows how precipitately Americans demobolized their great army, air forces, navy and merchant marine and converted their war industries immediately the fighting ended.

Certain groups and powers, he declared twenty times over, have an unbridled appetite for expansion, have pretentious plans drawn up for the domination and exploitation of other peoples, and so on. Yet, it is a fact known to all that it is the Soviets who have annexed the large territories and populations, have spread their control over others, have mobilized armies on various frontiers, and maintain conspiratorial groups in all other countries in the world.

There are two tendencies within the U.N. Molotov asserted — a peaceful one led by the Soviets and the war mongers' one led by us, the atomic militarists. But it is on record that time and again the Soviets have blocked with the veto efforts within the Security Council to send investigating commissions and find peaceful settlements. So often has this happened that it has been wondered whether they really had any interest in peaceful settlements or whether, on the contrary, they had a vested interest in unrest. With peace and relative prosperity where would Communism be?

Alongside of these big lies (Hitler had something to say on that subject) the small ones don't seem of much account. Several spokesmen of mandatory powers, however, have taken Molotov sharply to task for stating flatly that not a step had been taken in two years to establish a trusteeship council, insinuating that the other powers want to do as South Africa and annex their mandates.

British Laborite Ivor Thomas undertook early this week to correct Molotov. He said it is exactly one year, not two, since the U.N. charter came into force and he was astonished to learn that Mr. Molotov was so ill informed that he didn't know of a single step taken by the mandatory powers. As far as Britain went, every step had been taken.

### Ignoring While Accusing

Last January she had informed the Assembly she would turn over her African mandates to a trusteeship. She had sent texts of the trusteeship proposals to the Soviet government at that time but no comment whatever had been returned, the texts presumably lying untouched in some pigeonhole in Moscow.

Mr. Thomas struck back at that favorite international pastime, the baiting of the British Lion. He reminded his Soviet colleague that Article 11 on trusteeship had been taken largely on British inspiration and derived from British experience. But perhaps his shrewdest blow was the claim that fundamental human rights were better protected in the British Colonial territories than in many sovereign states.

Field Marshal Smuts too had a sharp answer to the accusation that South Africa was acting "in flagrant contradiction to the U.N. charter." He pointed to the contrast between her correct attitude in ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants and placing these before the U.N., instead of simply carrying through the annexation as a wartime security measure, and a development in another part of the world where three border states were incorporated into a larger state without any consultation with the society of nations.

Is any more needed? Perhaps most intolerable is Molotov's brazen attempt to blame the recent war on U.S. isolation and Anglo-French reaction, when he himself, standing before us, had as everyone knew, negotiated a deal with Hitler, partitioning Eastern Europe and sparking a war.

Now suddenly out of these wrappings of distrust and belligerency is revealed a remarkable proposal. All the nations should disarm, and although so many are led by knaves and reactionaries, their bare promise to keep the disarmament agreement will be enough. Anyone who advocates international inspection or abolition of the veto, even in atomic affairs, is, according to Molotov, trying to destroy the United Nations.

What can one make of this proposal? Of course, we must take it up and try to find out what it is worth, as indeed Senator Austin did in his reply two days later. But can one put any real hope in it? If in the midst of a struggle for survival in which we were supplying indispensable aid, seeking coordinate offensives with the Red Armies, the Soviets could not bring themselves to exchange military information with us—whether because of confirmed habits of secrecy, corroding suspicion, or perhaps future plans cherished against us—are they likely to do it now?

Anyway, I can only report that the non-Soviet delegates, most of them from governments harassed with expenditures and supremely anxious to find a way of avoiding another war, have not been swept off their feet by this proposal. They are interested in it and in why the Soviets made it, but they are skeptical of it.

They are not inclined to put their faith in another Kellogg Treaty without inspections or sanctions.

Rather, the whole incident of Molotov's speech, its contents as well as delivery, have given further proof that today there are two worlds of thought, two worlds of politics, which don't even speak the same language. This has given rise to the quip, paraphrasing Lincoln: "The world cannot endure half slave, half free."

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## THE SCIENCE FRONT

# Chlorophyll Unmasked by Science As No Magic Creator of Food

**By JOHN J. O'NEILL**

*New York.*

PLANTS have been glorified in the world of living things because they alone seemed to have been endowed by the Creator with the unique ability to absorb the glory of the heavens by living on a diet of pure sunshine which they transformed by a strange piece of biological magic into food.

Chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants, was specifically endowed with the credit for working this magic and chemists have striven for decades, thus far unsuccessfully, to make this substance artificially in their laboratories. It seemed quite probable that if the technique of making chlorophyll synthetically could be achieved, the chemical magic wand would be in their possession and it would then be easy to transform low-grade material into high-grade foodstuffs.

Even more important was the possibility that this strange substance might furnish a means for capturing a light and transforming it into a form of energy that might be used for other purposes. About one horsepower of energy is showered on every square yard of surface of the earth in the form of sunshine during daylight hours. It is a low-potential source of energy, but since the amount available is very large it might develop economic importance.

### Chlorophyll Denounced

Recent developments among the biological chemists have changed this picture. Chlorophyll is no longer the magic substance that transforms sunlight into food. Instead, that task has been attributed to a group of enzymes, the same kind of enzymes that function in human and animal bodies and transform the energy of food into the vital phenomena of life.

The new picture of the sunlight magic in plants was presented at the Westinghouse Electric Company centennial celebration in Pittsburgh recently by Dr. Cornelis B. Van Niel, professor of microbiology at Stanford University.

The early picture of chlorophyll as the magic molecule that drank in sunshine and used it to convert carbon dioxide from chemical ashes into a rejuvenated substance was accepted for a long time until actual measurements were taken of the amount of light received by each chlorophyll molecule and this was matched against the theoretical requirements. Each molecule of chlorophyll required four successive quanta of light in order to complete the rejuvenation of carbon dioxide.

When plants were grown under dim-light conditions it was found that it would require years for each chlorophyll molecule to receive the necessary four successive light quanta from the light available but, in spite of this, the process of photosynthesis was demonstrated to take place in a fraction of a second. A new theory was needed.

### Not Correct Reaction

Plants receive their principal nourishment by taking in carbon dioxide from the air through their leaves and water from the ground through their roots. They give out water and oxygen. If the carbon dioxide was split into carbon and oxygen atoms it would be reasonable to expect that at least some of the oxygen given off by plants would come from splitting carbon dioxide. This reaction did not take place, Dr. Van Niel pointed out.

Tests were made by supplying plants first with marked oxygen atoms, the marked oxygen being incorporated in the water in the form of the heavy isotope of oxygen, that is, oxygen with an atomic weight of eighteen, which is heavier than normal oxygen that has an atomic weight of sixteen.

The oxygen given off by the plants was found to consist entirely of the heavy isotope which indicated that the oxygen given off by the plants came from the water and not from the carbon dioxide. It was the water, therefore, that was split and not the carbon dioxide.

A further test was made. This time the heavy oxygen was put in the carbon dioxide and the light oxygen in the water. In this case the oxygen given off by the plant was of the light isotope, indicating it came from the water. The water given off contained the heavy oxygen. This indicated that the water given off by the plant was not the original water taken in but that this water was broken up and a reconstructed water given off.

These and other experiments showed that it is the water that is split in the photosynthesis process and its hydrogen is used to reduce the state of oxidation of the carbon dioxide, hydrogen replacing some of its carbon.

The magic chlorophyll has been deposed from its almost mystical control of plant life. Bacteria and algae belong to the plant world. These were used in further experiments. It was shown that algae could manufacture their organic constituents entirely from carbon dioxide in complete darkness. Chlorophyll was not used, the effect being achieved by other enzymes.

Recent discoveries have shown, reported Dr. Van Niel, that other organisms which do not depend on the photosynthesis process used in plants can achieve the same effect of living on carbon dioxide. These organisms, he pointed out, achieve the reduction of carbon dioxide by the use of phosphorus compounds.

In the human organism phosphorus compounds are the chemical links by which the energy in food is transformed into the movements by muscles. "They must be considered key substances in biological systems," states Dr. Van Niel, "and there is more than a remote possibility that they play an essential role in photosynthesis."

Plant and animal life is thus being reduced to the same chemical and enzyme basis, even though in plants a storage or building up of energy takes place and in animals the plant foods are broken down to release energy. The same enzymes appear to be able to work in either direction.

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# French to Close Down Famed Devil's Isle

By ROBERT FRIARY

**All the seven penal establishments including Devil's Island in French Guiana are to be closed down. The most terrifying thing about the Island is the length of the sentences. According to the average French convict, punishment begins when he is presented with a ticket-of-leave.**

**When the settlements were formed it was as an experiment. It was hoped that the convicts would settle down and colonize them. But after they served their sentences, the men left and so the settlements are to be abolished.**

*Paris.*

DEVIL'S ISLE and all the other penal establishments in French Guiana, the South American colony, are to be closed down.

Thus will pass the convict prison which, fairly or not, became the most notorious of such establishments. It is true to say that more sensational stories and pictures have been produced about this than any other prison in the world.

Seldom a week passed before the war but something appeared about it. Of the reports, a great percentage were exaggerated out of all proportion and a further percentage were absolute nonsense.

Because of the very condition of things in convict prisons where some of the "old lags" are kept, discipline has to be strict. As for Devil's Island, a pardoned convict wrote in an account of the settlement that its only real terror lay in the length of the sentences—a condemned prisoner seldom returned to France.

The island itself is beautiful, fertile and not excessively hot. In fact, one prisoner declared that it would be an excellent place for a rest cure, with a limit of six months!

But its smallness, its monotony, the hopelessness of the outlook, become a torture after a long period of detention.

In recent times Devil's Isle has been reserved for political prisoners, and it came into existence as "a fortified area" when it was deemed necessary to provide an exile for Captain Dreyfus. Of late, the higher standard of living enjoyed by the political prisoners has been about the only thing which compensated for the lower chance of escape.

Actually there are seven settlements in all in French Guiana, and the sensational titles, such as "An Outpost of Hell" and the "Isle of the Doomed," might be more properly applied to the worst of these where the most unruly of the criminals have been sent.

There are three penal colonies on the islands of the Salut Group, of which Devil's Isle is the best known. Of the rest, Cayenne is reserved for the best-behaved prisoners; Saint Laurent, about 15 miles down the Maroni River, is the main camp, holding up to 2,000 inmates; Charvin is the disciplinary camp; and Camp Hatte is where the crippled are sent.

## Living Conditions

Conditions on Devil's Isle are different from what one might be led to expect. The island is kept healthy and tolerable by fresh Atlantic breezes, and the prisoners have their own cabins, books, and clothing, and draw the same rations as a French colonial soldier.

Saint Laurent is situated with vast tropical forest on every side, on the one hand, being French Guiana, and on the other, Dutch Guiana. To escape, a convict has only to cross the water but once in the terrible forest, the trouble begins.

The majority of them prefer to stay and the convicts can be seen walking about adorned in such very "undress" clothing as beach pyjamas, and big straw hats, performing not too arduous tasks.

Indeed, those familiar with the settlements relate that the average French convict declares that punishment does not really begin until he is allowed out on ticket-of-leave, for then he is faced with the necessity of earning a living in a land where hitherto he has been fed, clothed and housed by the Government.

It is not surprising to learn that many of these men have turned bushrangers in the past, and others have formed escape bands and got away to Brazil or Dutch Guiana, while a few have even got as far as Venezuela and the West Indies, becoming cooks, hotel servants, and small tradesmen.

If a convict is fairly well behaved, the authorities overlook small escapades, and in fact, in recent years, discipline has become a diminishing factor in the life of the penal settlement.

There is no doubt that the reason why these settlements are to be abolished is that the idea behind them has not worked out as it was expected. As an experiment in colonization, the prisons on Devil's Isle and elsewhere in French Guiana have failed.

That was the motive for their establishment. The criminals of France were to be her pioneers, and the ticket-of-leave men, forbidden to leave the country, would have no choice but to colonize it.

But the incentive, heretofore provided by discipline, to do so, is removed when a prisoner has served his sentence, and this is why the escapists are found among those who have left the prisons — liberes, as they were called.

Experience over many years has shown that male and female prisoners do not settle down and raise families as was hoped. Thus it is not surprising that the settlements have failed both as prisons and settlements. Hence their abolition.


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## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# The Montreal Community and the Montreal Newspaper Press

By B. K. SANDWELL

THIS month the Montreal *Daily Star* passes under the editorial control of George V. Ferguson, for many years chief assistant to the late J. W. Dafoe of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and since his death the ranking member of the trinity of editors who have been carrying on his tradition.

It will, I think, be generally admitted that the kind of journalism practised in Winnipeg is better, viewed from the standpoint of democracy and of the public interest, than the kind of journalism practised in Montreal (in English). There will therefore be a great deal of interest taken in the work of Mr. Ferguson, in the hope that its results will show whether the quality of Montreal English journalism is due to the kind of editing that its chief newspaper has enjoyed since approximately the turn of the century, or whether it is largely inherent in the character of the community itself.

That community is of course unique in Canada. It consists of the English-speaking population of the great river-and-ocean port and its surrounding country—a population which has less political effectiveness, owing to its minority position, than any corresponding number of electors anywhere else in the Dominion. In municipal affairs the metropolis itself is overwhelmingly French and is governed in accordance with the tastes and characteristics of the French electorate, while a few suburbs maintain themselves in English-language isolation but are not large or important enough to receive much attention from the metropolitan press. There used to be English-speaking mayors of Montreal, in a rotation which ran French, English Protestant, French, English Catholic, every four years, but that tradition disappeared shortly after the turn of the century; and of course it is much longer since there was any large English delegation in the city council.

### English Press Weak

In provincial affairs the situation is similar. There are English members and English ministers, but they are overwhelmingly outnumbered. An old tradition that the English because of their much higher taxable capacity should have the post of Provincial Treasurer has lately gone the same way as the tradition about the mayor of Montreal. And in Dominion affairs, while the English electorate is obviously much more effective in the constituencies where it predominates because it is part of the general majority among all Canadians, a large part of it consists of minority groups in predominantly French-speaking constituencies. There is no grievance about all this, and it is the inevitable result of the operations of the democratic system in a two-culture community, with no unfairness on the part of the majority; but it does have the result that the English-language newspapers can exert little power by means of direct influence on the votes of their readers, as compared with the enormous power exerted by the politically-minded (which is not necessarily partisan-minded) newspapers in one-language communities.

On the other hand the buying power of this minority public is immense, and the English press indeed commands also the buying power of a large part of the French public, which is highly bilingual and reads the *Star* and *Gazette* but without paying the slightest attention to their editorial policies.

### Lack of Leadership

There is thus a situation in which the two English newspapers (the *Herald* is not an active competitor in the afternoon field, getting much of its circulation by its noon edition, which provides the morning sport news in a more breezy form for those who have not had time or perhaps a nickel to read it in the *Gazette*) enjoy a monopoly of the advertising in their respective fields, and find it highly profitable, while having an audience which is much less "conscious" about public affairs than the corresponding audience of other metropolitan papers. It is not surprising that neither paper has for many years made much effort to provide leadership in the realm of public affairs. This does not mean that their news departments have not been on the whole extremely well served; indeed the lack of any need for creative energy on the editorial page may have allowed more of it to go into other departments.

In the days when Hugh Graham (later Lord Atholstan) was building the *Star* at the expense of the now long defunct *Witness* conditions were very different. But even then the leadership which the *Star* provided was in the realm of activities and not of principles. The *Witness* was busy killing itself by its principles, for it continued to believe it to be the duty of a Montreal English newspaper to promote the conversion of Montreal Catholics to Protestantism, long after the French Canadians had acquired control of the destinies of the city and province and after even the English community had become largely Catholic through the influx of the Irish. Mr. Graham had the good sense to see that a daily paper could not afford to be sectarian, and went in for a succession of much-needed "stunts" regarding health, recreation, transport problems and the like which made a lot of noise and disturbed nobody except some sleepy officials. When once the *Star* was established as predominant in its field it eschewed all vigorous comment on public affairs except at election times (and I have always felt that its *direct* influence upon readers even then has been greatly exaggerated). Its one really brilliant editor, the late A. R. Carman, in ordinary times devoted most of his space to foreign affairs for many years during which nobody in Canada cared anything about foreign affairs whatever or had the slightest idea that they would shortly draw many hundred thousand Canadians into the fighting forces. Mr. Carman became one of the leading experts of the continent in this field and was ultimately lured away to Philadelphia; but the miles of wide-column type which he printed in Canada were read by only a small group of world-conscious Canadians and had no effect either on national policy or on national opinion —both of which were practically non-existent as regards that subject.

### Question of Atmosphere

Does this mean that there is in the *Star* today a vacuum which can be filled by an editor like Mr. Ferguson who has ideas and principles and wants to make his paper a medium for them? This is the question which will be answered in the next year or two. The answer that it will depend on Mr. J. W. McConnell, the proprietor, is not quite enough. That Mr. Ferguson has ample assurances from Mr. McConnell, and that they will be lived up to, I have no doubt. There remains the question of the Montreal atmosphere. The most beautiful editorial angel may be provided with the most luminous wings by the most accommodating of proprietors, but if he has to beat them "in the void" he will beat them in vain.

Montreal has not now, and has not had for nearly a hundred years, an English-language newspaper made great by its editorial policies. French Montreal, and the rest of Canada, have had many. A succession of ambitious English editors who had their start in Montreal have moved to other fields of endeavor; J. W. Dafoe was among the first; Joseph Atkinson, the late Edward Beck and C. F. Crandall followed him, Mr. Dunton is the latest; others have resigned their ambitions and remained as well paid but not very influential citizens of what is, after all, one of the Dominion's happiest cities to live in. One of the results of this lack of evidence of power on the part of editors is that English editors do not "cut much ice" in Montreal. Even proprietors are important only in proportion to the dollar value of their property, not its influence, its probity, its consistency or its cleverness. True, this is a condition which, in the changing state of North American Society, is going to be very difficult to maintain unchanged, even in English-speaking Montreal.

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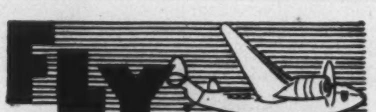

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# Man Essentially Good until One of a Mob

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE D. D.

**Mr. Tom Braddock recently remarked that religious instruction in schools should be stopped if it taught that the human race is basically faulty. Mr. Braddock remarked that he resented the implication that we are all miserable sinners and can only be saved by some supernatural power. This article is Dr. Inge's reply.**

**Dr. Inge believes that man is, on the whole, good rather than bad. It is when he is part of a herd that he loses all sense of responsibility that he commits crimes that, ordinarily, he wouldn't think of doing.**

*Wallingford, England.*

I SEEM to remember a remark of McTaggart, the Cambridge philosopher, to the effect that the Governor of the Universe, as they called him in the eighteenth century, is, to judge by His actions, on the whole, good rather than bad—a testimonial which would no doubt procure an engagement for a housemaid under present conditions, but which falls short of what Christians are taught to believe about the Diety.

Are human beings on the whole, good rather than bad? I have never met anyone whom I should vote for sending to hell, and I have known several who, though they would be shocked to hear it of themselves, seem to me quite fit for heaven.

### Mass of Perdition?

This, however, has not been the usual teaching of the churches. Traditional Catholicism has believed that only a small minority will be saved; and Continental Protestantism has insisted on the "total depravity" of human nature, which has been described as a mass of perdition.

This dreadful doctrine is, we may hope, almost dead, so no more need be said about it.

The Anglican Church, in the Seventeenth Article on Predestination, hedges in a most characteristic manner. That is the Englishman all over.

Carlyle, in a famous passage, contrasts the teaching of Christ, that we must begin by cleansing the inside of the cup; in other words, that social reform must begin with the individual and work outwards, with what he calls the Gospel of Rousseau; and might have called the Gospel of Godwin and Shelley, that if we could hang all kings and priests—if they had lived a little later they would have said all capitalists and bourgeois—all would be well.

Trust the people; poor things, they are innocent.

Carlyle was certainly right. And yet we must not go so far as to say that governments have nothing to do with conduct.

Under a good government many people will behave as badly as they dare, which is not too badly. Under a bad government some of them will behave as well as they dare, and this, as we have seen in the case of the Germans, is nothing to boast of.

But the puzzle is this. The average man is a decent enough fellow, if you do not press too hard on what is sometimes called his ruling passion, but which is better regarded as his besetting temptation.

But when men get together and form societies — unions, classes, churches, tribes, nations—they almost always behave abominably. They lose all sense of personal responsibility. They deposit their consciences in a bank which issues debased coins, and in times of crisis they commit crimes and infamies of which individually they would be morally incapable.

### Follow the Herd

There is no such thing as a group mind, but there is a herd mentality, which is far below the standard by which decent people regulate their own lives. This is what the New Testament calls the world—"human society as it organizes itself apart from God."

We may call it a system of cooperative guilt with limited liability. Take the greatest of all crimes, the crucifixion of Christ. None of the culprits could have done it alone; they were not wicked enough. Judas, Pontius Pilate, Caiaphas, the mob, the Roman soldiers—their divine Victim prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

I need not speak of the more complete irresponsibility of a half-insane tyrant, like Ivan the Terrible, or the Emperor Caligula, who said: "I can do whatever I like to everybody, male and female," and acted upon it. There is nothing to be done with such people except to put them away.

Is human nature getting any better? I do not know; but the body politic generates anti-toxins as well as toxins, and perhaps no social diseases are incurable.

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# Tom Thomson Writes to His Artist Friends

**By WILLIAM COLGATE**

**When the first Great War broke upon the world Tom Thomson, like other artists making a fair living in and around the engraving houses of Toronto, was driven into the wilderness of odd-job land. He hated war and all it stood for. He served as a fire-ranger in the northland and while in this era of uncertainty wrote occasionally to his understanding friend and fellow artist J. E. H. MacDonald. These letters are here published for the first time.**

MEN OF ART are not usually men of war. It would be idle and unfair, however, to deny that practitioners have not infrequently distinguished themselves in the field both of late years and earlier. Since the records they have left, printed and pictorial, afford ample testimony to their aptitude and courage, there is little need to particularize. From these and other trustworthy sources it may be gathered that, as a noncombatant recorder of scenes of actual conflict the artist, in his professional capacity, has been content to share the hardships and the risks of the fighting men.

But the side of war which has more particularly evoked his interest has been the pictorial and the dramatic. To these aspects of armed debate he has always paid particular attention. For the rest, he wished forgetfulness, as the normal man does. Being an artist he is exalted by creation, and depressed by destruction. Artists war when they must; alternatively they are men of peace. Since they are realists to a man, the throb of the war drum brings to them no thought of glory, no color of romance; only a vision of black gloom and stark desolation. Upon Tom Thomson the effect was momentous.

With the outbreak of war in the summer of 1914 all artistic effort ceased. The public, numbed by the suddenness of the cosmic tragedy, no longer wanted the work of the painter. Almost overnight, dealers' galleries were denuded of patrons; and, because the facilities of railway and steamship companies were diverted to move troops and munitions, orders for tourist publicity, folders and advertisements, hitherto the mainstay of Thomson and his colleagues, were cancelled. The art departments of engraving houses cut staffs wholesale so that the artists, forced to the street, either enrolled or sought for non-existing jobs.

## Contrast

Wherefore it is not strange that Thomson in the remoteness of Algonquin Park, where he had gone to work as guide and fire-ranger, in a letter to his friend, the painter J. E. H. MacDonald, should contrast the comforting tranquillity of his environment with the wild clamor of a world in arms.

As the wholesome Spring days came and passed, as the news from Europe grew grim, and then grimmer, and as the normal tasks of peacetime were displaced by the abnormal activities of war, a profound depression of spirit settled on Thomson like a chill mist over a sunlit meadow. It is near the end of July, 1915, and Thomson is staying at Imperial Lodge, Mowat, P.O., on the line of the Grand Trunk.

"Thanks for sending on my mail and for your letter," he begins in writing to MacDonald. "Things are very quiet around the Park this summer; have had so far only two or three weeks' work, and prospects are not very bright, as the people are not coming in as they were expected. Of course there are a few jobs, but there are more guides than jobs.

"I have made quite a few sketches this summer, but lately have not been doing much, and have a notion of starting out on a long hike and will likely wind up somewhere round the French River and go up the shore to Bruce Mines [which he afterwards did], and later on may take in the Harvest Excursion and work at the wheat for a month or two.

"As with yourself, I can't get used to the idea of (A.Y.) Jackson being in the machine"—he meant war machine—"and it is rotten that in this so-called civilized age such things can exist; but since this war has started it will have to go on until one side wins out, and of course there is no doubt which side it will be, and we will see Jackson back on the job once more.

## Patriotic Exhibition

"Am sending a letter along from Halifax received some time ago." [This communication, setting forth particulars of an early exhibition for patriotic purposes, solicited contributions of pictures from artists.] "Don't know if I have anything I could send or not; but if there are any of the fellows around the building sending, and you see any of mine that would do, tell Boughton to send it along.

"Will send some sketches down in a day or so and would ask if you would unpack them and spread them around in the shack, as I am afraid they will stick together a good deal.

"Remember me to Lismer, and tell him that I will expect him to be up here in the fall for a month or so. If I go out West, will be back about the end of Sept. and will camp from then until about November. Regards to Mrs. MacDonald and Thoreau; also to Lawren (Harris), Heming and Williamson."

Boughton, whom Thomson mentions, is A. J. Boughton, a local picture framer still at work, whose generosity to young painters pardons a droll and probing wit. The shack alluded to is Thomson's old studio on Severn street, Toronto, still standing. The epithet was in no sense an understatement. Williamson of course was Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., eminent as a portrait painter; and Heming is readily recognized as Arthur Heming, A.R.C.A., widely known as an author and painter of the Canadian northland. All lived and worked in the neighborhood of Severn street, or more properly lane, which descends winding fashion, a block above Bloor, into the Rosedale ravine.

Tom Thomson's Shack in Toronto.

In June of the following year, Thomson was invited by Eric Brown, then curator of the National Gallery at Ottawa, to lend a number of his canvases to illustrate an article on Canadian landscape painting for a special number of *The Studio*, dealing with the art of the overseas dominions. Brown, who had been asked by the publishers to write the article, wanted a few sketches or small pictures for color reproduction. "If you have a study of your *Northern River*, *Birches*, or *Spring Ice*," he suggests in his note to Thomson, "it would do admirably, but do not let this suggestion affect your choice."

In a line to J. E. H. MacDonald (whom he addresses as "Dear Sir," though they were on fairly intimate terms), Thompson requests the elder painter's help:

"I am sending you this [Brown's letter] in case Lawren is away, as I think he will be. It may be too late to do anything about [it] now, but we only get our mail every 2 or 3 weeks [since shortened to a day or two]. If I were sending any sketches, my choice would be the one I gave Dr. [J. M.] MacCallum last Christmas, or the one that Lawren has of some rapids; however suit yourselves, and if it's not too late send something down with yours. We have had no fires [bush] so far. This is a great place for sketching, one branch of the river [South Branch Petawawa] runs between walls of rock 300 feet straight up. Will camp here when this fire job is finished."

Thomson's note, written presumably in late July or early August of 1916, is penned in almost hairline script on the back of Brown's letter to him. Tom Thomson, it should be explained, was a canoeist and fly-fisherman of exquisite skill. During the summer months, or the tourist season, as it is more commonly called, he usually acted as guide as well as fire-ranger in Algonquin Park.

Although Thomson had little to say of the war, then in its most critical stage, he brooded much upon its sheer waste and futility as a person of acute perception will. He himself did not enlist. Rumor has it that he tried, but failed to pass the doctor. This is doubtful. However, many of his fellow artists did enlist, either in the ranks or to do paintings, pictorial records, for the Canadian War Memorials. What his thoughts were during this period we shall never know, for he was not by nature communicative. But his letters, very few indeed, for he wrote under compulsion, afford us a glimpse and that is all. Of one thing we may be sure: it was not the fear of death which kept him aloof. That in truth may be welcomed. It was more like the spiritual menace of "the mutilation of the mind." Less than a year after writing the second letter he was dead.

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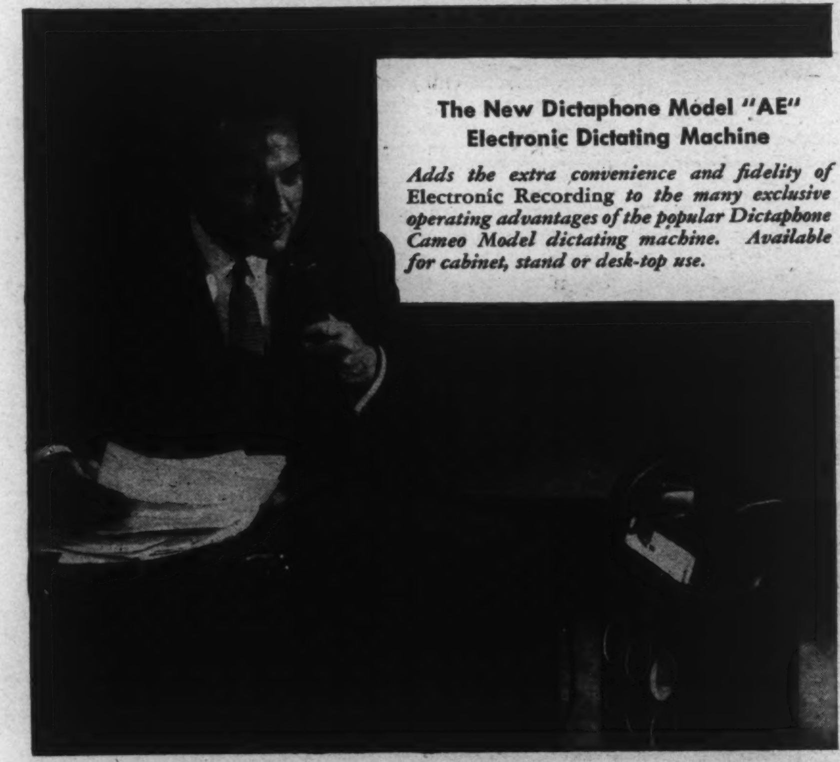


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# Frenchmen Add Poetry and Irony to Speech

By DAVID BROCK

**Does a Frenchman say exactly what he means in the fewest possible words, as stated in a previous article in Saturday Night? This writer thinks that a few do at all times, some never do and the rest vary with occasion. For one thing, the use of irony precludes economy of expression. Often poetry is mixed with the practical.**

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT Stewart Easton said that the French language is briefer, clearer, and sharper than English. Well, as the hangman said, it all depends. It is something like saying that fiddles are quicker than pianos; a good deal depends on the performer. If the difference depended on the instrument alone, one would expect to find an Englishman expressing himself more clearly in French and a Frenchman more mistily and muddily in English, but this is not always so. A good deal of the nature of the best French prose comes from the nature of the Frenchmen who wrote it and not from any separate virtue in their vocabulary.* Clear prose comes from clear heads, and it will never be much good unless what it says is true, important, tightly packed, and of a good moral effect.

Since Frenchmen are fond of the truth, fond of the epigram and aphorism (which by very definition are a form of defining the truth), and fond of moralizing, it is only natural that French prose is commonly excellent prose. Or was, until recently. Hilaire Belloc, perhaps the greatest living authority on style, says that French prose is growing muddy with the rest, and he should know.

Mr. Easton also says that a Frenchman says exactly what he means in as few words as possible. Does he? A few do at all times, some never do, and the rest vary with the occasion. The French have a natural taste for irony, which is certainly not saying exactly what you mean. Their best jokes (of which they produce millions daily) are ironic ones. Their idiom is crammed with irony. When a Frenchman says a room is more or less clean, he means it is filthy. The irony in a cheap Parisian farce would make the reputation of a Swift or Fielding, though not his fortune, for irony is none too popular in England and not at all popular on this side of the water.

## Importing Irony

The greatest English lovers of irony, in recent years, have all derived their love and skill from France, largely through that one man Belloc. They are Belloc himself, Chesterton, D. B. Wyndham Lewis, J. B. Morton (Beachcomber), and A. G. Macdonnell.

Part of the beauty of French comes from its surprising mixture of poetry with the practical. This mixture is often in the wrong proportions, and sometimes ridiculous to us, but we couldn't do it at all. I have just been reading an excellent French book on cookery, and the great chef who wrote it is apt, in a very French way, to become lyrical in the larder. He says to eat his crayfish bisque is like drinking a sunset and that the virtues of this soup can overpower any wickedness in his customers. You couldn't get anything much Frencher than that, and yet it fills Mr. Easton's definition of *English* prose which "aims at creating an impression, appealing not so much to the intellect as to the imagination and feelings."

This chef also, by the way, is charmed by English plum pudding, "that majestic cake from which all lightness is carefully banished"—*soigneusement bannie.* Any English cook would merely admit it was "damn heavy."

After these few quibbles (which may not be unimportant), I rush to agree with Mr. Easton that most French prose excels most English prose. He tells us to read a little Burke after reading a little Montesquieu, and perhaps this is a little unfair. Burke was a good talker, an orator, a hypnotist if you fell under his glance and heard his musical voice, but he looks slightly wordy in print. Read, however, even the matchless Swift after Voltaire and you will taste a dilution, just as in reading the New Englanders after Swift you will taste the beginnings of the modern mud.

The late Sir Walter Raleigh said privately in his letters that in most American writing you couldn't find the thought for the weeds. He died over twenty years ago, and the weeds have grown since then. Most English prose seems pretty bad today until you pick up the work of the English author's American counterpart, and whether the American is a professor of English or a popular journalist, you will find his prose not only slacker but sometimes entirely without any meaning whatsoever. Then is the time to turn to French for an evening or two and wash away the mud and weeds. If French is indeed declining, it has a long way to fall.

In one of Louis Verneuil's trifling plays (any one of which would make a permanent name for an English or American dramatist), all the members of an imaginary French cabinet are involved in a most frightful financial scandal. All, that is to say, except one, who arrives late at a meeting. His colleagues look at him sourly and one says "Ah, here comes So-and-so with his famous integrity!" Another replies "Virtue pushed to that point is mere opportunism."

Some of us, in our moments of baser jealousy, are apt to feel that way about the French tongue.

* A French silent movie, with not one word used, can display in its construction, direction, and acting some of the virtues one is tempted to assign to French words alone.

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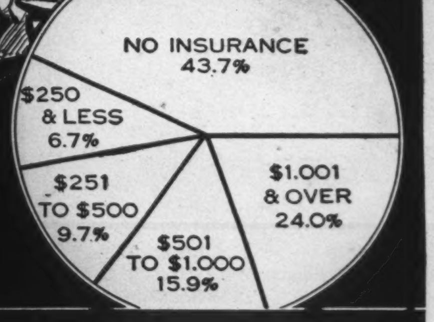


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# Guy Fawkes Immortal Through Infamy

**By ELIZABETH RICHMOND**

**Every year on November 5, English children celebrate the deliverance of the British Houses of Parliament from the attempt to destroy them in 1605. Guy Fawkes was only a tool in the Gunpowder Plot but because he was arrested on the scene of the crime, he has been immortalized.**

**The celebration begins when the children march through the streets with their effigies of Guy Fawkes and the public donate pennies with which to buy fireworks. At dusk, they build bonfires in which the effigies are burnt and the fireworks are exploded.**

REPAIR work on Britain's Houses of Parliament, which suffered heavy destruction from aerial bombardment during World War II, is progressing. It will be, however, from three to five years before reconstruction is effected and in the meantime, since the Commons chamber was gutted, Members of Parliament hold their sessions in the House of Lords, while the peers sit in the King's Robing Room.

Each year, on November 5, English children celebrate the deliverance of Britain's Houses of Parliament from a much earlier attempt to destroy them. This incident dates back to 1605 and is remembered as the Great Gunpowder Plot. One of the traitors concerned was a young Yorkshireman named Guy Fawkes. Fawkes was merely the tool of the instigators of the plot, but as he was arrested on the scene of action, he has been remembered more prominently than his accomplices.

It is the personality of Fawkes that is played up annually on November 5, when little children wheel effigies of Guy—made from rags with painted faces—through the streets crying "Guy, Guy, Guy, Stick 'im up high," which is an invitation to the public to give them pennies to buy the fireworks they hope to let off that night. When dusk falls there is a great festival of fire, for in every town and village in Britain bonfires are lit, on which the effigies are burnt and the air is brilliant with colored fire. Britain's children love this national thanksgiving festival.

### The Gunpowder Plot

This is the story of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot. Fawkes was a Yorkshireman, born in the Protestant faith, who was converted to Catholicism. When he was 22 he left England for Flanders, enlisting as a soldier of fortune in the Spanish Army, where he gained the good-will of his superior officers. Queen Elizabeth died in England and her cousin, James VI of Scotland became James I of England, thus uniting both countries. The Protestant religion had become established in Britain and certain laws against Catholics were instituted.

The Gunpowder Plot which is said to be the craziest plot that has ever been hatched in Britain, was originated by a number of Catholic subjects including Robert Catesby of Warwickshire, Thomas Percy, gentleman-pensioner of the King's Court, John and Christopher Wright of Yorkshire and others; later Ambrose Rookwood of Suffolk, head of one of England's wealthiest families and Sir Everard Digby, a Midlands landowner, became implicated.

Guy Fawkes was introduced to Catesby, and after being sworn to secrecy, heard of the idea that the conspirators were forming—to blow up the Houses of Parliament when the King attended at the opening session and kidnap his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, who was to reign in her father's stead.

In May, 1604, Percy hired a tenement adjoining the Houses of Parliament and it was decided to construct a mine which would extend to the neighboring premises. Fawkes was told to disguise himself as Percy's servant and assume the name of Johnson.

They managed to rent the vaults in the basement right under the House of Lords and within six weeks, 36 barrels of gunpowder had been safely stowed in the cellar with quantities of coal, faggots, and billets of wood heaped over them to give an innocent appearance. Fawkes busied himself in replacing, with dry barrels, those which had grown damp in the cellar.

### Final Arrangements

Information came that Parliament would not meet until November 5. The conspirators made their final arrangements. The work of firing the gunpowder was entrusted to Fawkes whose coolness and courage had all along been remarkable. He was to use a slow match which would allow him 15 minutes to escape; his orders were to embark for Flanders as soon as his work was done.

As November 5 drew near, some of the conspirators felt uneasy about their friends who would be present at the opening of Parliament, and wished to warn them of their impending danger. Then one night late in October, a peer named Lord Monteagle, received a strange, anonymous letter in which the writer begged him "to devise some excuse to shift of your attendance at this Parliament, for God and man hath concurred to punish the wickedness of this time."

.... Was this a practical joke? One or two who read this letter felt that it might be, but King James felt uncertain. Nothing was done immediately, but on November 4, Britain's Lord Chamberlain with Lord Monteagle, searched the conspirators' cellar in the House of Lords. They noticed the abundance of wood and coal and spoke to Fawkes who was standing in a corner.

The king's officers went away without further comment, but Fawkes, alarmed, went to warn Percy. On his return to the cellar at midnight, he found old Sir Thomas Knyvett, Westminster's magistrate and his attendants. Fawkes was searched — a tinderbox and a length of slow match were discovered on him and when the soldiers thrust aside the faggots, they uncovered the gunpowder. Fawkes confessed his guilt, declaring that if he had been inside the cellar when the party arrived he would have blown them and himself to smithereens. He was taken to the Tower of London, and presently told his gaolers the whole story. In the meantime, the other conspirators who had hurried to different parts of England, were arrested.

Londoners knew nothing of what was happening. When November 5 arrived they were amazed to find all approaches to Whitehall and to the Palace of Westminster barred by soldiers. But gradually the news leaked out that there was a plot to blow up the King and Parliament, and that, on that account, the opening of Parliament had been postponed.

Early the next year the conspirators were tried at Westminster Hall, found guilty and executed opposite the Houses of Parliament. Before he died, Fawkes asked the King's forgiveness for his crime.

But in Britain, for centuries, people sang:

"Please to remember the Fifth of November
Gunpowder, treason and plot.
I see no reason why the Gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot."

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## PRAIRIE LETTER

# Saskatchewan Penal Commission Recommends Prison Changes

By P. W. DEMPSON

*Regina.*

IT IS common knowledge that the entire penal system of Canada is in need of renovation. The Archambault Report of 1938 made this very clear. And now the deplorable situation that exists in Saskatchewan is brought to the fore by the report of the Saskatchewan Penal Commission.

In a nutshell, the 228-page report states the province's penal institutions are badly run down and the methods employed in handling of prisoners are obsolete and ineffective. There is a great lack of personnel trained in modern methods of penology. The institutions are not successful in protecting society through reforming prisoners, with the result that many "repeaters" return to jail.

While the report finds fault with Saskatchewan's penal system generally, it is extremely critical of the facilities that exist for the care of juvenile delinquents. Conditions at the Boy's Industrial School, near Regina, are described as unattractive, depressing and gloomy—reminiscent of the schools pictured by Charles Dickens in his writings.

Sweeping recommendations which would have the effect of making the institutions reformative rather than purely punitive are listed. It is suggested the Government adopt a preventive and remedial policy for the control of crime and delinquency. Proposals are put forward for a full probation service, scientific procedures for the rehabilitation of offenders both in jails and following discharge, more extensive use of parole, and creating of a Division of Correctives with a trained penologist in charge to control all jails, probation and parole services.

Appointed by the Government on March 1, 1946, the Commission, before preparing its report, made an extensive survey of 23 penal institutions in the United States, eastern Canada and Saskatchewan. Several public hearings in the province were also held. Personnel are Dr. S. R. Laycock, professor of educational psychology, University of Saskatchewan, chairman; Clarence Halliday, executive director of Ottawa's Children's Aid Society, and William H. Holman, a barrister at Outlook, Saskatchewan.

Members of the cabinet are now studying the report with a view to implementing as many of the recommendations as are deemed feasible. Apparently they don't want the Saskatchewan report to have the same fate as the Archambault Report.

### Beavers Go South

The fame of Tom Lamb, veteran fur rancher of Moose Lake, Manitoba, has spread to South America. Known for years as Canada's muskrat and beaver king, Mr. Lamb recently received an order from the Argentine government for 50 of this year's crop of beaver. The animals are to be used in a fur experimental farm.

A first shipment of 20 beavers has already been sent to the South American republic. The remaining 30 will be shipped before the New Year. It has been estimated that by the time all 50 beavers are delivered to the Argentine, it will have cost that government approximately $30,000.

Mr. Lamb, who raises several hundred beavers and between 15,000 and 25,000 muskrats every year, has been engaged in this undertaking for more than 20 years. His ranch at Moose Lake, 40 miles northeast of The Pas, consists of 54,000 acres, much of it under water.

### Growing Up

Oil drilling in Saskatchewan, long regarded as an infant industry, is rapidly blossoming into manhood. Over an area that takes in five wheat-growing townships in the vicinity of Lloydminster, prospecting and drilling has reached new heights this year. With more than 80,000 barrels of oil already extracted, the field gives promise of becoming a great producer. There are 35 producing wells.

History of the oil industry in the province dates back to 1940 when 330 barrels were pumped. Considerable drilling and prospecting, however, had been carried on long before then. During 1945, production totalled 1,019 barrels. The oil, a heavy type, is being used mainly as fuel for railway locomotives. Plans are afoot to utilize it in the production of asphalt and allied products.

### Absolutely No Coalition

In their comeback fight to defeat the C.C.F., the Liberals of Saskatchewan are determined to carry on alone and the suggestion of a coalition with the Progressive Conservatives doesn't interest them. Emphasis to this was recently given by Walter A. Tucker, the new leader, who said: "I will not support a policy combining Liberal and Progressive Conservative forces. Either we win by ourselves or not at all."

Mr. Tucker's declaration comes as no surprise. Even though political circles have maintained for some time that such a move is necessary if the old parties are to trim the C.C.F., few Grits and Tories actually want such a thing to happen.

Prairie farmers aren't going to be as hard pressed for agricultural workers this winter as they were during war years. Of the 4,000 Polish war veterans being brought to Canada this fall by the Dominion government, some 3,000 are expected to be placed on farms in the prairies. Saskatchewan is counting on 1,500; Alberta, 900; and Manitoba, between 600 and 700. The Poles were members of General Anders' Corps who fought alongside Canadian troops in Italy.

There's been some criticism of the Dominion for bringing the Poles to Canada. That the Poles have had agricultural experience makes it all the better for the farmers.


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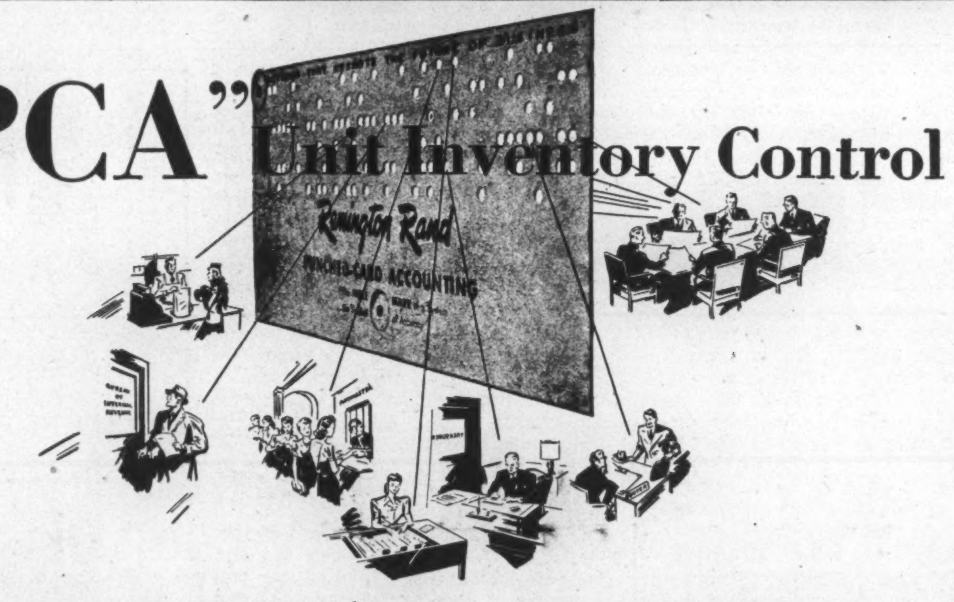


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"The same cards are used to prepare commodity and store sales analyses and other reports which management finds of great value in evaluating commodity movements.

"High and low numbered unit cards in the tubs under each item are the basis for producing a weekly inventory report. "Out of Stock" reports are tabulated daily. These reports guide the buyers in maintaining stocks according to merchandise demands.

"From the accurately tabulated reports, weekly operating estimates are made for each branch and prove out very closely with actual operating results.

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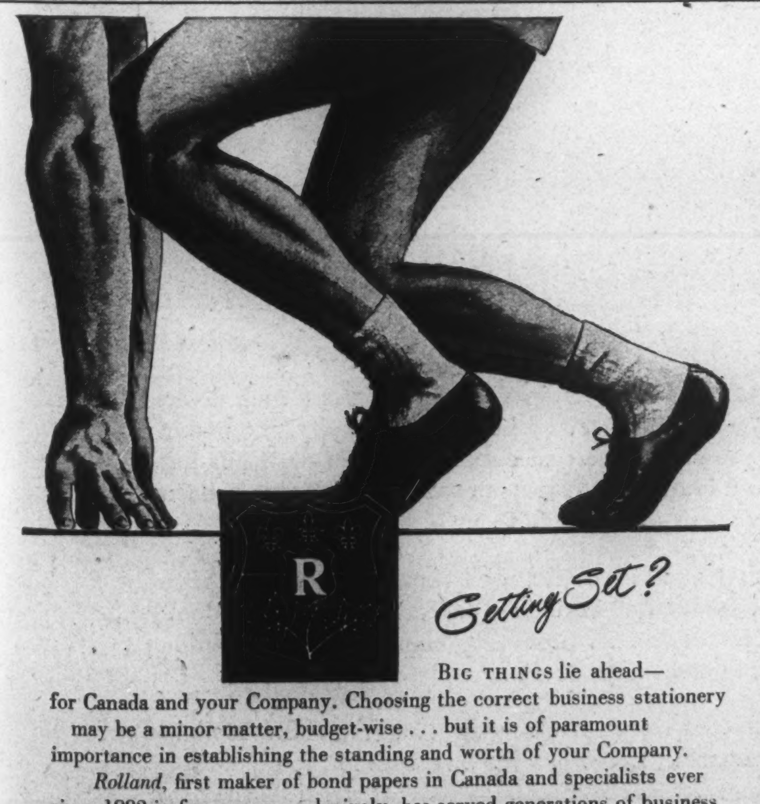


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## THE MELTING POT

# Quiet Hallowe'en

### By J. N. HARRIS

THIS is being written under the stress of extreme nervousness, owing to the fact that it is Hallowe'en Night, when witches are reported to be abroad on their broomsticks. Not that we are at all nervous about the witches; with icing conditions reported from 600 feet up, we rather feel sorry for them. On the other hand, a barrage of anti-Hallowe'en publicity in which such words as "hoodlum," "vandal," and "teen-agers" appear, has brought out all the latent Caspar Milquetoast in us.

Anti-Hallowe'enists can be at once identified by their habit of stating, at the outset, that they are all in favor of the children having a good time. Let them go to a nice Hallowe'en party, and bob for apples, they say.

What a hope.

If our memory serves, a Hallowe'en party was always considered an imposition, thought up deliberately to deprive children of the right to go out and commit acts of vandalism.

Father would recount with great amusement the shining deeds performed on Hallowe'en back in the old village: buggies assembled on barn roofs, outhouses stolen, overturned, or, most devilish of all, moved back a few feet.

"But you boys aren't going to behave like hoodlums," he would conclude. "That sort of thing doesn't do in the city."

"Not a party?" we would wail.

"Yes, a party," he would say.

Now take tonight, for instance.

With all this talk of hoodlums, and vandals, we have taken the most minute precautions. All portable or semi-portable goods have been brought indoors, including the loose boards in the front steps. A supply of liquorice all-sorts and cookies has been laid in, to try to buy immunity from the shellers-out. And what happens? From seven o'clock on, there is a steady stream of children at the door.

The first one is a young lady of about two, who says she doesn't want any candy, because she has some, but she is persuaded to take a cookie.

She is followed by a mixed group, varying in age from five to eleven. The eldest cautions the others not to take more than one from the dish.

As the evening advances, the shellers-out become older, but they are still polite and orderly. We wait, with bated breath, for the arrival of little David and little Peter. Judging by their ordinary behavior, we should predict flourishing criminal careers for little David and little Peter, but tonight we only wish that we hadn't chased them out of the apple-tree, and told them to get away from our house with their air-rifle.

Another knock. This time it is a larger group. The leader is a revolting witch, whose face is made more hidecus by a little sprout of incipient whiskers. We recognize two of the younger members as our old enemies, little David and little Peter.

This is it. In our young days, any old crab that chased us out of a fruit tree was admonished, from a safe distance, just to wait till Hallowe'en.

But miraculously, little David addresses the group.

"Now just take one each, you guys," he tells them.

They vanish, just as witches ought to. We hastily tear up the piece we had just finished on the lack of manners and decency in the rising generation. Why, they are angels compared to the vandals of our day, and the hobbledehoys in father's village. Polite, manly, well-conducted.

The answer probably lies in the advance of the shell-out game. They are too busy filling their bags with candies and cakes and apples, preparing for a really first-class belly-ache, to bother about vandalism.

But maybe we'll hear from little David and little Peter another time. Hallowe'en is the one safe night—if you have enough liquorice all-sorts.

"ONE of the Lord Justices slept through the reading of the argument." — *Newspaper account of the hearing of an important Canadian constitutional dispute in England.*

Mr. Justice Gackett flayed—Messrs. Justices are always flaying something — the ignorance of the public which laughed at a noted jurist for going to sleep.

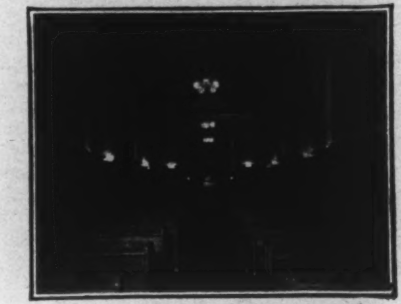
"I have myself slept through many a long argument, and have never failed to reach the correct decision upon awaking," said his Lordship. "There is something particularly soothing about the words '21 Geo. III cap. XXXVI' when read in a properly trained monotone."

"Telegraph operators," he went on, "often sleep long hours on duty, but invariably wake up when their own call-sign sounds. Much of legal argument is put forward with the sole purpose of confusing the issue, and as the judge's duty is to clarify the issue, he does better to sleep through the argument entirely."

Asked if Canada ought to be left free to settle her own constitutional issues, Mr. Justice Gackett replied with a firm negative.

"If there are to be no appeals whatever to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," he said, "where is Canada to train her constitutional lawyers? That is the road to anarchy. The Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal would be the next to go. I am in favor of a further appeal to the U.N. Security Council."

The interview then came to an end, as his Lordship had fallen asleep.

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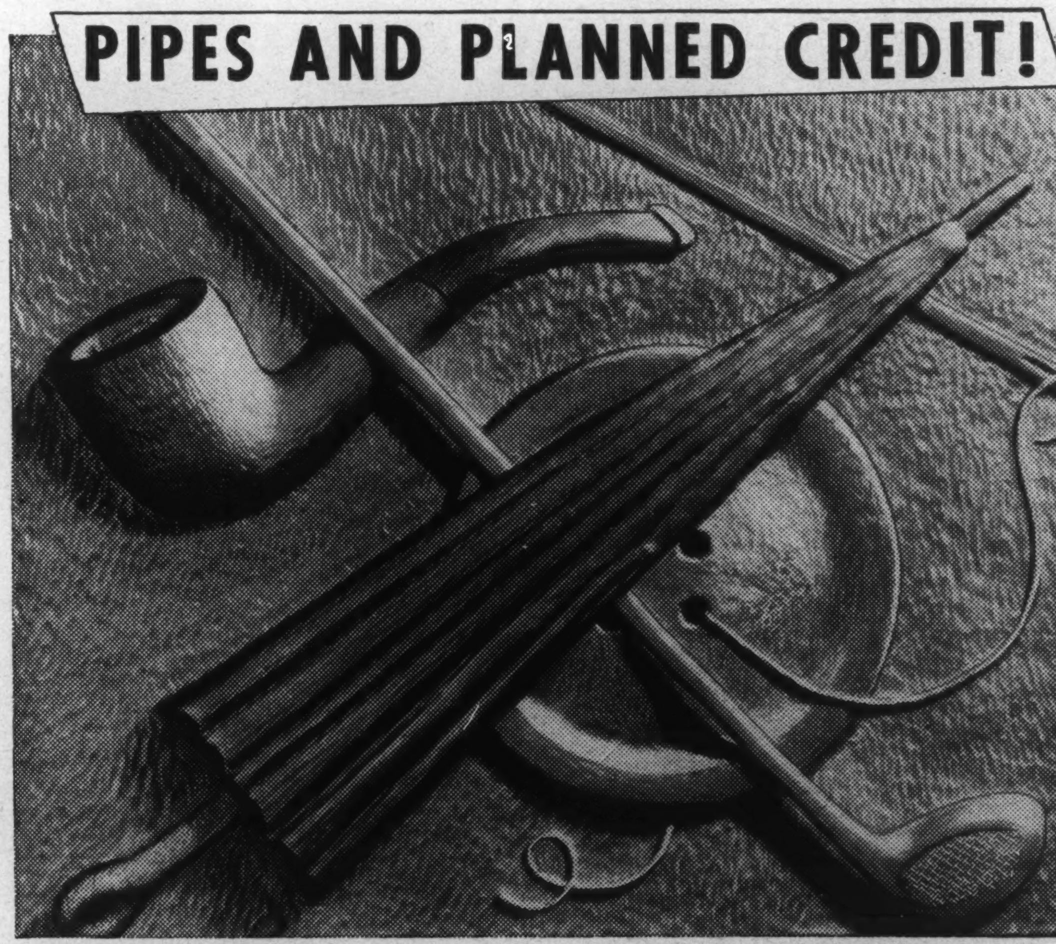

In official industrial statistics, tobacco pipes are listed among such diverse products as sporting goods, umbrellas and buttons. Actually, the making of these miscellaneous products is carried out by some 20,000 Canadians in about 650 plants. And in only 6 of these many small plants are tobacco pipes made—employing about 50 men and women.

But—it is in this way that small industries minister to the requirements of a nation. It is thus, too, that small businesses collectively and individually build up huge financial totals . . . providing employment . . . adding vastly to the volume of industrial production.

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## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# "How to Cater" or "The Iceman Cometh for a Radio Director"

By JOHN L. WATSON

NOT long ago, officials of the C.B.C. were reported to have stated that the manufacturers of strong waters might be allowed to publicize their wares on the Canadian air in those regions where liquor advertising is permitted. Hard on the heels of this announcement came the story that the Columbia Broadcasting System is being sued for some $33,000,000 by a group of temperance workers who claim that the network refused to allot air time for broadcasts on the evils of demon rum, whereas they found no difficulty in providing a great deal of time for the use of certain well known distillers—to the tune of several million dollars' annual profit.

We are not particularly interested in the outcome of this latest challenge to the forces of the Devil except insofar as it suggests the sort of problems our own C.B.C. might conceivably have to face if a similar situation were to arise in Canada.

Unlike the American networks, private enterprises whose profits are derived solely from advertising revenue, the C.B.C. is a public trust and, therefore, it must cater to some extent to every minority group in the country. If it elected to serve the distillers and the distillers' customers it would be morally obliged to air the views of the official opposition. That such a practice would be perfectly just and fair we all agree; but since there is scarcely anything within the whole range of human activity to which some well-organized group is not officially opposed, there is no knowing where this sort of thing might end. Consider the dreadful state of affairs which might arise if it were carried to its logical conclusion.

*Scene*: The office of the Program Director of the C.B.C. The usual appurtenances: huge glass-topped desk, array of telephones and push-buttons, assorted secretaries, all very smart and well groomed and all, of course, college graduates. The Program Director is seated behind the desk looking a trifle harassed. One visitor is just leaving as another enters.

Director: Good morning. I'm afraid I didn't catch the name. You're Mr. . .?

Visitor: Say who's that bird that just left?

Director: Bird? What bird?

Visitor: C'mon, quit stalling!

Director: Oh, him? Why, that's—

Visitor: Don't lie to me! Temperance fellow, isn't he?

Director: Well, yes; as a matter of fact he is.

### Spot of Temperance

Visitor: Did you give him the time?

Director: Er, the time. . .?

Visitor: (slowly, wagging his finger in the Director's face) Did you sell him radio time for temperance broadcasts?

Director: As a matter of fact—er—yes, I did. Our policy, you know. . .

Visitor: Sure, sure, I know. Where did you spot him?

Director: Best spot on the air. Saturday night, right after the Whisky Hour. But look here, what business is it of yours if we—

Visitor: Sorry, sorry, my fault. Should have introduced myself right away. King's the name — Nosmo King, Executive Vice-President of the Anti-Tobacco League.

Director: Oh, yes, of course. I've heard of you and your work.

King: Good—that makes it easier. Now let's get down to brass tacks. You've got some tobacco shows on the air, haven't you?

Director: You bet we have. Ever listen to "Buckingham Theatre"?

King: Now, that's just what I wanted to talk to you about!

Director: Why? Is there anything wrong with the show?

King: Not a thing. Listen to it myself every week. But that's beside the point. I represent the non-smokers of this country and we want—in fact we *demand*—half an hour every Wednesday night to talk about the Weed that Kills!

Director: The public — they wouldn't like it!

King: Every Wednesday—

Director: The Weed that Kills—that's ridiculous! I've been smoking since I was twelve—

King: Trans-Canada Network—

Director: No. We won't do it!

King: National hook-up—

Director: I tell you, we won't do it!

King: Listen, son, we're a Minority Group, ain't we?

Director: Yes, but—

King: We're organized, ain't we?

Director: Yes, but—

King: We got rights, ain't we?

Director: The thing's preposterous. We won't do it.

King: I think you will.

Director: Oh, you do, eh? And supposing we don't?

King: (leaning over the desk until his face is almost touching the Director's; enunciating every syllable.) Thirty-three million dol—

Director: Stop! For heaven's sake don't mention that! Well, I suppose we'll have to. Drop around tomorrow morning and we'll draw up the contract.

King: There now; I knew you'd see the light, brother. Well, I won't take up any more of your time. Until tomorrow, say, at ten?

Director: Tomorrow at ten. (Exit.)

### Vegetarians Unlimited

(Enter Mrs. Russell Sproutt, uncertain, coy and hard to please.)

Mrs. S.; Gracious, what a time I've had! Really, the young lady out there was quite rude!

Director: Oh, I'm sure she didn't mean to be.

Mrs. S.: On the contrary, she most certainly did. No matter, let's to work! I'm Mrs. Sproutt.

Director: Oh, my God! Not Mrs. Russell Sproutt?

Mrs. S.: Dear, dear boy—so you know me? But everyone does, doesn't they—I mean—

Director: Vegetarians Unlimited, isn't it?

Mrs. S.: National Convenor. Well, now that we're properly introduced, I suppose you know why I'm here?

Director: I'm afraid I—I mean, well, no, not exactly—

Mrs. S.: Radio time, dear boy, radio time!

Director: Oh. I see. What sort of thing had you in mind?

Mrs. S.: Well, we *had* thought of the half-hour just before "Serenade for Sausage."

Director: But, my dear lady, that's for the National News Bulletin.

Mrs. S.: Silly boy, I know that. But after all, the news is *so* dull these days and we really feel that we have something terribly, terribly important to say!

Director: Yes, I'm sure you have.

Mrs. S.: We've got it all planned. Each week we'll feature one vegetable. We'll have National Carrot Week, National Broccoli Week—why, we've already lined up one hundred and four vegetables. And, then, on the last Thursday of each month we'll have a short reading from the works of dear Mr. Shaw. You've no idea what an effect it will have on your listeners.

Director: I think I've got a very good idea. No, I'm afraid we just can't do it.

Mrs. S.: Can't do it? But your policy? The Organized Minorities?

Director: (condescendingly) I know, madame, but in this case, I'm afraid we'll just have to say "No."

Mrs. S.: Oh dear, oh, dear, I really don't know what to do!

Director: (reassured) I'm afraid there isn't very much you *can* do. And now, if you'll excuse me—

Mrs. S.: Of course, it seems to me that our lawyers *did* say something about a lawsuit . . .

Director: Lawsuit!

Mrs. S.: Really, I'm terribly confused! I suppose I must have got it all wrong but I *did* think I heard them say something about thirty-three million—

Director: Now, now, now, now, now! Suppose we just put our heads together and see if something can't be worked out.

Mrs S.: You mean. . . . you mean . . .

Director: Well, perhaps I *was* a trifle hasty. I tell you what. Come around tomorrow morning at — er — shall we say, eleven?— and we'll start drawing up the contract.

Mrs. S.; Why, you *darling boy!* I could just *eat* you — (aghast) Oh dear—what have I said? What *have* I said? (Exit.)

Director: (rings for Secretary) Get me the Chief News Editor on the phone.

Sec'y: There's a man to see you.

Director: A man? What sort of man?

Sec'y: Oh, just a man. Mildly brachycephalic, evidence of pronounced hyper-erotic tendencies. . .

Director: Never mind the analysis. Show him in.

Sec'y: Yes, sir. (Turns.) Come in, Mr. Gripe.

(Enter Gripe, a luncheon-club type, assured, effusive.)

Gripe: Well, my name's Gripe.

Director: (getting surly) That's not my fault.

Gripe: Quite the kidder, eh? Well, bub, here's the pitch. I'm Founder and President of the Association for the Prevention of Radio Broadcasting. It's new, son, but it's big.

Director: Yes, I suppose so; and from the looks of things around here, it's going to get bigger.

Gripe: Sa—ay! You and I are going to get along fine. Now — how many hours a day you people on the air?

### Sweet Sixteen

Director: Sixteen, as a rule.

Gripe: Sixteen out of twenty-four, eh? Fair enough.

Director: Glad you think so.

Gripe: Now wait a minute. When are you *off* the air?

Director: During the night, of course.

Gripe: During the night, eh? And when do most people sleep?

Director: Ah, now, I can answer that one. During the night.

Gripe: Right on the nose! It won't do, bub; it won't do.

Director: What won't do what?

Gripe: I mean it don't count.

Director: What don't— I mean, doesn't—count?

Gripe: Look, if you're only off the air when people are asleep then it don't count you being off the air!

Director: Oh, I begin to see what you mean. What's your suggestion?

Gripe: It's more than a suggestion, bub. The Association for the Prevention of Radio Broadcasting demands half an hour's close-down after each hour of broadcasting!

Director: That's the most incredible nonsense I've ever heard of and, believe me, in the C.B.C. you hear plenty!

Gripe: You wouldn't be trying to argue, would you, bub?

Director: Argue? I couldn't be bothered. Get out!

Gripe: Listen, son, you remember that law case down in the States? Thirty-three—

Director: Shall we say eleven-thirty tomorow?

Gripe: Suits me fine. S'long, bub. (Exit.)

Director: (rings) Miss Forsythe, when's the next meeting of the Board of Governors?

Miss F.: Have you forgotten, sir? It's this afternoon.

Director: Not much time, then. Miss Forsythe, there's something I'd like to give you before—. Something I've always intended you should have. . . Take it—and bless you.

Miss F.: Why, sir, it's your Reynolds Guaranteed - to - Write-Under-Water Pen!

Director: Yes, I don't think I'll need it where—. Well, goodbye, Miss Forsythe.

Miss F.: Goodbye, sir?

Director: Goodbye, Miss Forsythe. (Exit Miss F., perplexed.)

The Director settles back in his chair, lights a cigar and takes a few long draws. Then he unbuttons his vest, extracts a small cylinder of potassium cyanide from somewhere in his digestive tract and crushes it between his teeth. His features relax in a beatific smile as

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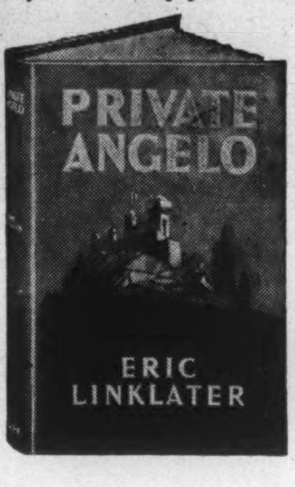


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## LONDON LETTER

# Silver in British Coins Will Go to Repay United States Loan

By P. O'D.

*London.*

CANADIANS have, no doubt, felt considerable interest in the decision of the British Government to change its silver coinage over to an alloy of copper and nickel—with the emphasis heavily on copper, of which there will be three parts to one.

The reasons for changing from silver are simple and sensible. The Treasury will save something like £30,000,000, and will be able to repay the 88,000,000 ounces of silver which were borrowed from Uncle Sam under Lend-Lease. The reasons for the choice of the copper alloy are less obvious and much less convincing.

When the matter was threshed out in the House of Commons the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Glenvil Hall, said that they couldn't mint pure nickel because they didn't have the necessary machines. Asked the Opposition critics, "Why not bring them in from the British zone of Germany?" "Why not make them here?"

"We should not know where to put them," said Mr. Hall. "It would mean building premises. The Mint is not very up to date so far as equipment is concerned. One day the nation will have to consider rebuilding its Mint."

All this may be quite true, but it would have sounded a lot more convincing if Mr. Hall had not gone on to say that it was not considered satisfactory to get the Mond Nickel Company to contract. He had nothing against that firm, "but it would be intolerable that a great nation should have to rely on one single firm for its materials in all the processes. We should be in their hands".

Right then and there the Socialist cat jumped out of the bag with its fur on end, its back arched, and its tail standing straight up. The British Government has of course a perfect right to make its coinage out of anything it pleases—lead or tin or bits of stamped leather, for that matter. But to refuse to buy Canadian nickel because it is controlled by one particular firm seems a mighty poor reason. And it is the real reason—at any rate, the chief reason.

### Railway Mastication

It is a question whether it would have done Little Red Riding Hood any good to put an argument to Grandmother Wolf. One may well doubt whether she would have succeeded in even delaying the horrid finale. When you are due to be eaten, you are due to be eaten. And when you are due to be nationalized—well, that is what Grandmother Government with the long teeth intends to do to you, and there doesn't seem to be much use in arguing with her either. "The better to eat you with, my dear"—and so to business. You might as well go quietly.

None the less, the British railways—high up on the list for early mastication—have chosen to state their case to the public in a pamphlet which has just been issued. Surprisingly, they devote very little space to arguing against nationalization. They probably feel it would be a waste of time. So they limit themselves to pointing out that the four groups, into which the railways of the country are divided, are well-organized and smooth-working entities, and that to try to fuse them would lead to a disastrous disruption of service at this time. It would lead also, they say, to an unwieldy centralization of administrative control, largely out of touch with regional requirements.

Whether or not this is a really convincing argument is for the experts to debate. Much the same line of reasoning was adopted against the original grouping into four main companies 23 years ago. That amalgamation undoubtedly did produce disruption and confusion for a while, but not for long; and no one would deny now that it was a sound and wise move.

Would complete fusion necessarily be disastrous? Perhaps it would, as the railways claim, but even the non-Socialist may reasonably feel that the argument is not conclusive. Nor is the argument about regional requirements much more convincing. In a country the size of this, the centre can never be far from the outer edge.

Fusion is one thing, however, and nationalization is another. The real argument against nationalization centres about the fitness of any government to undertake so vast and complicated a task as the administration of a railway system employing 625,000 people and possessing assets valued at about £2,000,000,000. But about this, wisely perhaps, the railways have little to say. Governments are apt to be touchy about that sort of criticism.

Instead the railways devote their pamphlet chiefly to a statement of their plans for the future—it is entitled "British Railways and the Future"—assuming that the present system will be allowed to continue. These plans involve large extensions and improvements of service, and close cooperation with road-transport with a view to cutting out wasteful competition. The railways ask also for some lightening of the heavy burden under which they labor in having to maintain their lines at vast cost, while road-transport has the free use of the public highways.

All this is excellent—so far as it goes. The railways are showing what they mean to do for the public; and, after all, the real test of any railway system is the sort of service it gives. British railways have given good service in the past, and apparently are planning to give even better service in the future. But, as an argument against nationalization, it is not likely to cut much ice with a doctrinaire government which means to nationalize, and which has the power to do as it pleases. No use in Little Red Riding Hood explaining all the good, kind things she intends to do when she grows up and gets married. She isn't going to grow up. She is going to be eaten.

### Old Vic Becomes High-Hat

Can it be that the Old Vic is getting high-hat and West-End and expensive? In the days when Miss Lilian ("Our Lil") Baylis reigned as queen of the dingy and beloved old playhouse in the Waterloo Road, you could see Shakespeare — and very good Shakespeare—for a shilling or two. Now, if you want to see Laurence Olivier and the Old Vic Company in "Lear" at the New Theatre, you will pay 13/6, plus the agent's commission, for your ticket—and lucky to get it!

Naturally there has been a good deal of grumbling among old-timers, who take the attitude that the Old Vic is being false to its early ideals. But it is hard to see how the directors could have avoided making these enormous increases. The company was bombed out of the Waterloo Road, where costs were low, and

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has had to find a theatre in the West End, where costs are outrageously high. Even at the prices now being charged, I doubt whether the Old Vic is making very much profit.

What it comes to, is that the public, if it wants the Old Vic—especially if it wants such players as Olivier and Ralph Richardson and a general high standard of production—must be willing to pay for the privilege. Some day no doubt the old theatre in the Waterloo Road will be restored. Some day it may again become possible to see Shakespeare for a few shillings, with those hushed audiences of humble enthusiasts whom Lilian Baylis taught to love it. But all that is a long way off. It may even have gone forever. In the meantime, the Old Vic is a West-End success and—well, just a little high-hat. What else could you expect?

### Olivier's Lear Superb

Charles Lamb—at least, I think it was Lamb—said that "Lear" was one of Shakespeare's plays more fitted for the study than the stage. "Othello" was another. For a good many years producers seemed to be of the same opinion, so far as King Lear was concerned. There was hardly ever a chance of seeing a serious production of it. Then Donald Wolfit astonished everyone, and the critics most of all, by making a resounding success of the part.

Now Lears seem to follow one another as quickly as Hamlets used to once upon a time, when every tragic actor felt obliged to take a crack at the part—and even some of the comedians had ambitions to be Danish and melancholy. Laurence Olivier is the latest star to undertake the role of the poor silly old king, who divided up his kingdom between his daughters and was finally driven out into the harsh world to die. Only, as Olivier plays him, Lear is no dotard, but a capricious and tyrannical old man. He is a less sympathetic figure in this interpretation, but the character is more of a piece, and the foundations are more firmly laid for the final tragedy, which thus gains very much in impressiveness.

Altogether Olivier's Lear is a superb performance. Canadians may have a chance of seeing it fairly soon. He and Vivien Leigh, his wife, are going to Hollywood early in the new year to make a film, after which it is said to be their intention to tour with an Old Vic company through the Dominions. But then of course the knees of the gods are piled high with such plans as these—or would be, if the gods didn't petulantly brush them away. So perhaps it wouldn't do to count too confidently on this one.

### Invention of Tanks

Sir William Tritton, who has just died at Lincoln at the age of 71, had as much to do as anyone with the invention and earlier development of the tank. He got the idea it is said, from certain caterpillar vehicles which his firm was making for sugar plantations abroad. He was so impressed with its possibilities that he had a tank made at his own expense, and wrote to the War Office about it. As might perhaps be expected, the War Office turned the idea down, but afterwards changed its mind and ordered nearly 3,000 of them.

Another explanation is that he was asked to prepare designs for caterpillar tractors for big naval guns, and got his idea of the tank from that. Possibly both explanations are true. In any case, his services were of such value that he was knighted in 1917, and later was awarded £7,500 by the Inventions Tribunal. Not a lot of money perhaps, but at least an official recognition of his contribution to the development of the tank.

The story goes that, when the first experiments with tanks were being made, everything about them was very hush-hush and top secret. They were always officially described as "water-carriers for Mesopotamia". But the workmen engaged on them never called them anything but "tanks"—after all, there is an obvious connection between tanks and water—and so tanks they became and ever afterwards remained. We should be grateful. Brevity is at least something.

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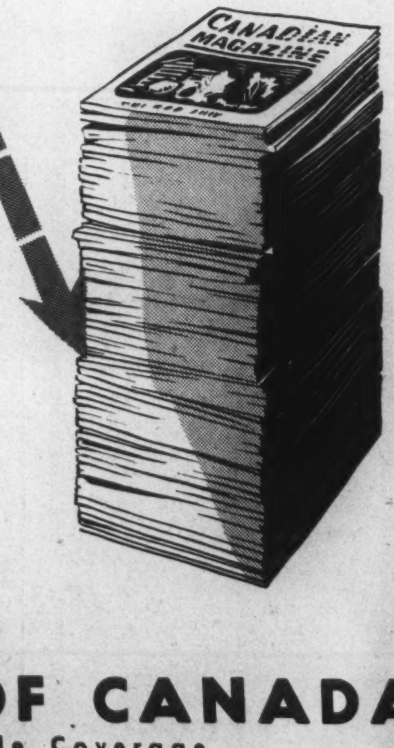


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LOST in a New Guinea jungle two starving soldiers decide that when the war is over they will do something particular and special. After mature thought they decide to make animal crackers of special design. They are rescued and fed. In due time the war is over. Avery rejoins his wife, but brings Bill with him (temporarily) to the apartment so that he can work out the designs. To do this he has acquired a drawing board, with all architects' accessories, at a cost of something over a hundred dollars.

Meanwhile Avery has refused to go to work at his old job, so that the new plans may be realized, and his wife, not angrily, goes home to her mother. Another "lost" veteran joins the company. But the only design Bill produces is a mixture of elephant, moose and camel.

That's enough of the story to show the joyous, even hilarious nature of it. But tenderness and indignation are in the background; the one for the men who have been confused by army life, the other for the fat-headed civilians who dream of gadgets and sales as the stuff of civilization. These are personified in a "captain of industry" who worships "free enterprise" and shivers at the mention of Russia. He has bought a newspaper and drives his editors to the edge of insanity by his foolnotions. "Can you imagine that?" exclaims one of them after reading a sheaf of memoranda from the Big Boss. And a grey-headed colleague, full of experience, says "Yes!"

It is a cock-eyed book, full of wisdom. Don't miss it.

### Going Places

TRAVEL IN ENGLAND, by Thomas Burke. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.25.)

TOUCHSTONE, in the forest of Arden, made a remark that perfectly describes the state of "tourism" in Elizabethan times. "When I was at home I was in a better place." For the roads were cross-country quagmires and robbers lurked here and there. No one travelled for pleasure; the nobles because they had more sense, the common people because the squire and the magistrates wouldn't allow it. Folk were tied to their villages and needed a passport to go to the next county. To stay put was the chief duty of mankind. Royalty might make a "progress" from one nobleman's house to another. Pilgrims might go to Canterbury, in bunches for protection, but generally "nobody went nowhere."

All this is described in the early part of this chatty and alluring book. A little more freedom of passage was common in the Stuart period, but not until the invention of coaches in Georgian times was anything done about the roads. Then everything was done about them and in a very few years. Otherwise Dr. Johnson would not have exulted over the joys of travelling postchaise with a pretty woman beside him. So the vehicles made the roads of England, even as the motor car made the roads of Canada.

The book is profusely illustrated by reproduction of old prints and paintings.

### Denver Sage

I HATE THURSDAY, by Thomas Hornsby Ferril. (Musson, $3.00.)

EDITORS are not all-knowing, all-seeing, though the lesser fry waste a lot of good diligence in playing the part. Out in Denver there's an editor on the *Times* who would like to be perfect but has no time for the nonsensical notion that perfection can be realized. Indeed he drags his imperfections to the light with cheerfulness, equating himself with the general run of talkers, writers, and alleged thinkers standing on soap-boxes, pulpits or legislative carpets yelling "Look at me."

Here is a collection of Mr. Ferril's pieces for the paper, some shot through with comic frustration, some with the sharp discernment of a poet who knows words and how to use them. For in his off-hours he writes poetry of such high quality that the New York critics bend a listening ear.

### A Musician's Household

FROM THE TOP OF THE STAIRS, by Gretchen Finletter. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

MUSICIANS in Toronto have warm recollections of Walter Damrosch, one of the most civilized and companionable of artists. Here is a picture of his intimate living as head of a household, drawn with malice towards none, by one of his daughters. When, as a little girl, she was supposed to be asleep, the chances were that she was listening on the top step of the staircase, wrapped in a blanket—or something —while her parents entertained.

Gadski might have dropped in after the opera, or Ethel Barrymore, or any of a hundred eminents who cherished the friendship of the stocky, benevolent figure sitting at the grand piano, or presiding at the supper table, and his distinguished wife.

The book has happy recollections of Mrs. Damrosch's rock-ribbed Republicanism, of the courage she displayed in emergencies, of the comic opposites of thought between husband and wife, which each endured without protest and with an almost angelic toleration. It was a happy home, remembered with affectionate humor.

### Middle Ground of Art

ART OF RUSSIA; Paintings of the Russian People, by Helen Rubissow. (McLeod, $7.50.)

HERE is a remarkable survey of Russian painting from the production of icons, Byzantine in conception and ornament, through the Czarist period when the artists looked to Paris for inspiration but wrought roughly in comparison, to the art-children of the revolution. These last, considering themselves prophets of the Soviet idea, are more interested in the message than in the technique. Still the energy of their work commands attention. And it is by no means lacking in refinement and artistic reticence. There are 164 plates in black-and-white.


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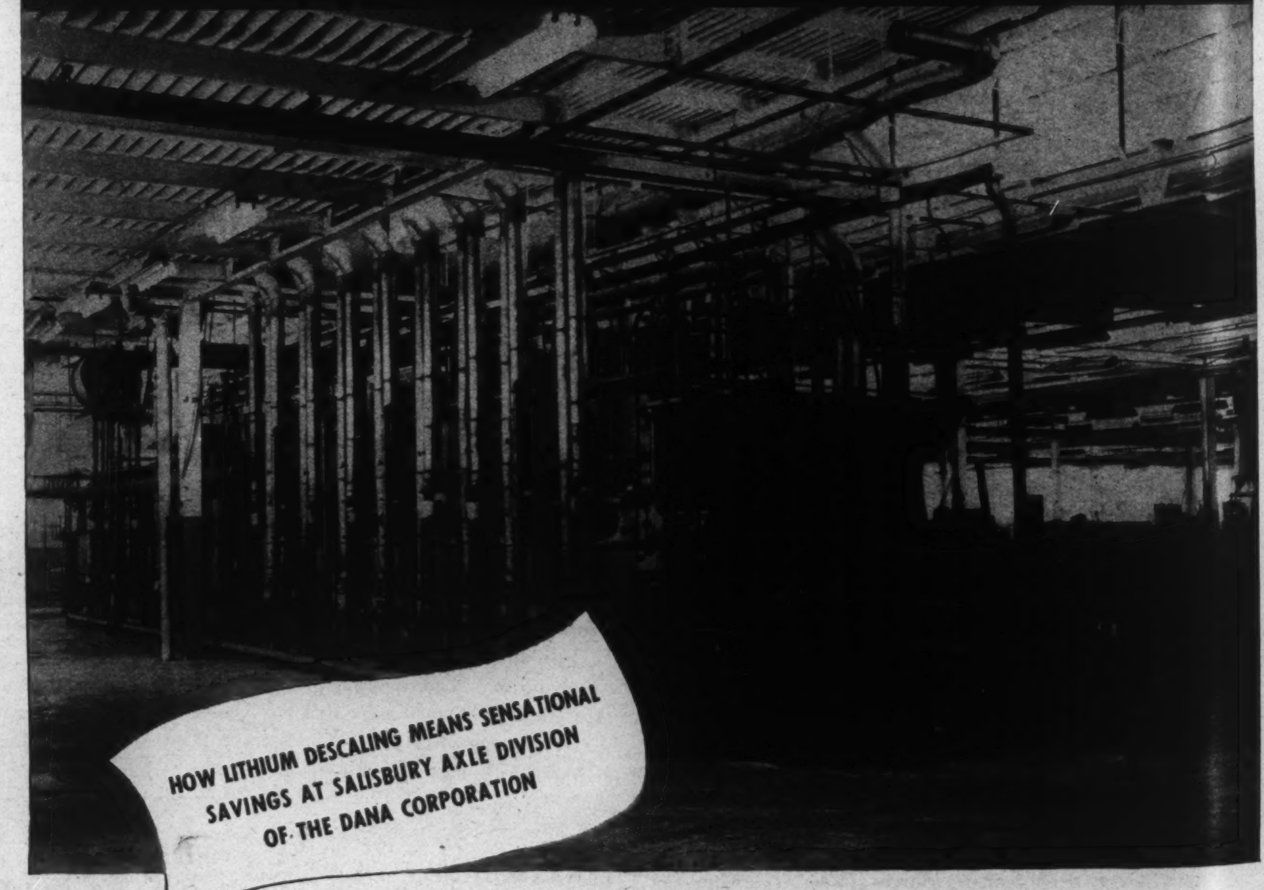


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## THE BOOKSHELF

# Editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" Recalls the Fun He Had

**By B. K. SANDWELL**

THE HAPPY PROFESSION, by Ellery Sedgwick. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.50.)

THE art of Ellery Sedgwick, for many years editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, was that of knowing just how far the bald, literal and usually uninteresting facts of a true story needed to be touched up to make them suitable fare for a reading public whose diet had to be novel, realistic, yet never commonplace. Being an editor, most of his time was spent finding other people who could do this or telling other people how to do it; but he was capable enough at doing it himself. This volume is full of stories which are just too good to be merely what happened. President Wilson re-moulding by hand his anguish-distorted face before a mirror in an ante-room while waiting to address Congress on America's entry into war (Sedgwick was got in there by Tumulty in the guise of a secret service man); Sedgwick himself at Sandringham, told that he *must* keep on talking to Queen Alexandra though she could not hear a word, and reciting "in the most exuberant of whispers" whole verses of Tennyson's ode of welcome to her as the new Princess of many years before; Edward Bok writing in his account of the same Sandringham visit the priceless but extirpated line (Charles Scribner threw it out of the Bok book), "It remained for Bok to put Queen Mary at her ease;" or Ellery Sedgwick's own father telling him how President Lincoln in 1860, visiting New York for the historic Cooper Union speech, dropped in on a gathering of young Republicans and "began with a story so foul I cannot put it on the paper before me"!

I wonder if Lincoln's story was really quite so foul as that. The hints that are given concerning it do not quite bear out the theory. I wonder if Sedgwick actually recited "Sea king's daughter from over the sea" or merely thought it would be a good idea. I wonder if Wilson's face was so much like putty. I wonder if even the ineffable Bok—

But Sedgwick is a true story-teller, which does not mean a teller of true stories, and there is plenty of spiritual truth in every line he writes. As the highly successful editor of a great magazine he knew literary lions (and lionesses!) of many kinds and races, and his memory and his power of evoking their personalities are amazing, even when they died fifty years ago. And how full of significance (to all North Americans) is the dictum: "The great American sin is vulgarity and taste is its antidote." And "taste grows from habit, and, habitually exercised, it will become part of your fibre and bone."

## "People Called Methodists"

METHODISM IN THE MIDDLE WEST, by Rev. Dr. J. H. Riddell. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

ONE hundred and six years ago the British Wesleyan Conference answered a request from the Hudson's Bay Company by appointing four missionaries to "Rupert's Land." Rev. James Evans, already in Canada, was named leader. He was posted at Norway House. Rev. William Mason was at Rainy Lake, Rev. George Barnley at Moose Factory on James Bay and Rev. R. T. Rundle at Edmonton House. From here, Rundle ranged far, among the Blackfeet and Crees of the plains and the Stonys of the Mountains, winning the respect and affection of the tribesmen. One of the rugged peaks at Banff bears his name, and few indeed are the tourists who know why.

As for James Evans, he was the man who learned the Cree tongue and reduced it to written form, inventing syllabic signs that the Indians could learn in a day or two, making type from the lead in teachests, ink from beaver grease and candle smoke and using a fur-baling machine as a printing press. The other two missionaries, though less spectacular in their achievements, were faithful shepherds long remembered in a hundred teepees and scores of H. B. C. posts.

That was the beginning of Methodism in what is now Western Canada. Not until 1868 did the established Wesleyans in settled Canada hear the voice of Rev. George McDougall and send him with Rev. E. R. Young, Rev. Peter Campbell, Rev. John Young and the Snyder brothers, as teachers, to Red River and beyond. So began a movement that grew in parallel with Western settlement culminating in the establishment of three notable colleges.

The author of this book who was Principal of Wesley College, Winnipeg, from 1917 to 1938, lived for over forty years in the growing West and knew at first hand both triumphs and difficulties. Naturally, in a survey of half a continent there is too much detail for the general reader, but for all people whose ancestry was rooted in Methodism and whose pride in its achievements is not abated the book will be treasured. And not for its facts alone. The author's fine spirit and courtesy in referring to missionaries of other communions who also did exploits from lakehead to the foothills does him honor.

### MEMORY LANE

I'LL remember it, you bet,
If it's inconsequential;
The only things that I forget
Are those that are essential!

MAY RICHSTONE

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Met Manager Sets Music Aims for Diploma Winners and Teachers

**By JOHN H. YOCOM**

*"The world probably has never been so interested in education as it is today. But at what should education aim? What should we teach, and what sort of human beings should our teaching create? Teachers probably never have had such a wonderful opportunity in the history of the world as at this time, and the teachers of music are no exception. Teachers are the guides. They must correct but not discourage; they must inspire and create ambition."*

SO stated Dr. Edward Johnson, C.B.E., at the Toronto Conservatory of Music's graduation exercises in Convocation Hall last week. As General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Conservatory, the distinguished speaker was eminently placed to advise both the young graduates aspiring to professional careers and the musical educationists seated before him. The responsibility of teachers, he added, does not end with making the pupils into good musicians; they must prepare them to continue their study and research throughout their lives, becoming thereby outstanding exponents of their art.

(Last week came reports of new "broadening" courses at U.S. professional schools, no longer satisfied with simply training good "butchers, bakers and candlestick makers". Eyeing rejuvenated interest in liberal arts courses, U.S. music schools have placed such subjects as philosophy, history, literature and economics on timetables with harmony and counterpoint.)

Dr. Johnson illustratively spoke of singers with excellent voices and Met aspirations but little or no knowledge of operatic repertoire. But he mentioned two notable exceptions—Lily Pons and Patrice Munsel—who by reason of excellent vocal preparation virtually rose to stardom on their first appearance.*

Last week Principal Ettore Mazzoleni pointed and counterpointed with pride to the past season's record of the T.C.M., now celebrating its Diamond Jubilee: over 9,000 enrolled for study, from every province, the U.S., West Indies, etc.; over 23,000 tried the examinations; establishment of the Senior School.

### New Vision

Said he: "The University, realizing that in recent years it had been working so much with the Conservatory in the field of musical education, found it desirable to recognize the Conservatory as an integral part of the University. A new board of directors was formed and Dr. Johnson was invited to become chairman. His acceptance meant that a new vision and a new wealth of experience in making music and musicians were to help in determining the Conservatory's future as an outstanding school of music."

Sir Ernest MacMillan and Professor Leo Smith presented to President Sidney E. Smith the candidates for the Licentiateship and Associateship diplomas. Premier George A. Drew was in attendance.

But all the fine words about the Conservatory were after all only fine words. Best samples of its careful tuition came in the concluding musical program by young folks who had been trained within its ivied red-brick walls: 13-year-old pianist Glenn Gould, brilliant A.T.C.M. diploma winner; vocalist Natalie Minunzie, winner of the $1,500 Jubilee Singing Scholarship; a string quartet from the Senior School.

Toronto's musical events calendar last week was so filled that space limitations prevent complete reports. Here are some highlights. As one might expect, Yehudi Menuhin gave unmitigated pleasure to his Massey Hall audience. His glorious performance of Vieuxtemps' Concerto No. 4 in D-minor was brimful of virtuosity. Although Bela Bartok's "Première sonata" is of the revolutionary type often only fully understood by tight, little esoteric groups of modernist composers and musicians, last week's listening public dropped its mental inertia, perked up at the dissonances in the peppery, Hungarian folk-music. Anyone less able than Menuhin couldn't have effected it.

*The Met's 18-week season opens Nov. 11, with Lily Pons in the title role of a freshly costumed revival of Delibes' "Lakmé".

**Donald Dickson, sensational young American baritone, at the Toronto Symphony's Pop Concert, Nov. 15.**

### Betters Chilean's Record

Last July at Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell Chilean pianist Claudio Arrau (S.N., Nov. 2) made man-bites-dog news by playing both the Brahms monumental concertos, 1 and 2, on the same program. Last week at Eaton Auditorium a brilliant 16-year-old Toronto girl beat Arrau. Phyllis Knight played two complete concertos (Mozart A-major and Greig A-minor), plus the Andante movement of Tschaikowsky's B-flat minor, and then, as a good-measure solo, Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy". Leo Barkin as the next best after a real orchestral accompaniment was at *piano secundo*. Miss Knight has unusual pianistic gifts and musical intelligence. Aside from the physical achievement of her performance, it was remarkable for sensitivity, control of tone and dynamics, and technical precision. Her music never lost its charm, its impeccably turned phrasing, its rhythmic flow. Only near the end of the last single movement did faintly evident fatigue make the tempos a shade too precipitate.

In its second subscription concert the T.S.O., under Sir Ernest MacMillan, maintained the high standard set earlier this season. The first Canadian performance of Guarnieri's Brazilian Overture Concertante was given a luke-warm reception. Noisy dissonances pointed up the Latin-American color and rhythms but kept the composition at the level of a novelty. Best number of the night was Sibelius's Symphony No. 2, a superb handling in all its dimensions. With Associate Conductor Ettore Mazzoleni the Pop concert was a program of familiars done with freshness and vitality. The tempos and volumes taken in "Marche Slave" and Berlioz' "Rakoczky March" we found a bit disturbing, although the latter was actually written to drive listeners into a frenzy of patriotism. The late Jerome Kern's slick, tone-poem treatment of choice "Showboat" morsels, entitled "Scenario", told the colorful story. (Why did Kern omit from this score the sobby "My Bill", originally sung by Helen Morgan, no worse and no better than the other tunes?) Spanish soprano Carmen Torres was guest-artist.

Red-haired, 42-year-old Helen Traubel, the greatest U.S. Wagnerian soprano of her generation, keeps at the Met top with her Isolde and Brunnhilde. Last week the St. Louis-born prima donna gave subscribers to the Eaton Auditorium Concert Series a moving performance of Wagner's "Fortdenn Eile" from "Die Walkure," sang Schubert and R. Strauss lieder and English songs with superlative artistry. The one weak spot in the program was the frequent overpedalling of her pianist, Coenraad Bos.

Gordon Hallett, one-time well-known duo-pianist, in a return recital after years of wartime absence, played Brahms Sonata in F-Minor with a notable fluency of execution that comes only after complete understanding of a complex work. Similarly, his Chopin was done with unfailing taste and feeling; his Liszt Concert Etude in F with forceful dramatic impact.

The T.C.M. "Wednesday Five O'clock Series" of six chamber music concerts opens on November 20 with the Parlow String Quartet.

## THE THEATRE

# Mary Had a Little Bad Judgment

**By MARY LOWREY ROSS**

THERE has been a constant spate of comedies about pregnancy over the past season or two but "Mary Had A Little" seems to be the definitive work on the subject. This desperately contrived little comedy uses all the preceding gags together with a number of additions


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that were apparently swept up from the floor after the other researchers had finished their work and gone home.

As a result of being beaten over the head by blunt-edged *doubles entendres* through two acts the writer is a little vague about the plot, but it had something to do with a medical man engaged in hypnotic investigations into the mental life of expectant mothers. These researches were presently interrupted by a strip-tease, a piano monologue by an artist equipped with immense confidence but practically no material, a crisis in which one of the actors lost his pants and a big scene with everybody on stage in which Miss Mary Brian turned up embarrassingly tight, in Edmund Lowe's pyjamas. This brought the authors to the end of the second act. It's possible they had saved their really sensational laughs for the last act, but I didn't wait to see.

Edmund Lowe, late of the screen is responsible for most of the comedy. His comedy consists almost entirely of double-takes of the "What did I *say!*" variety, accompanied by alarming eye-poppings. He also slaps feminine *derrières* whenever the opportunity presents itself, which is oftener than seemed possible. Mary Brian who used to play nice girl parts on the screen, plays a nice girl part here under heavy handicap. She looks as attractive as ever but she should be more careful of the company she keeps:

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## THE FILM PARADE

# On The Whole It's Better To Be Scared Than To Be Bored

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I'D RATHER be reasonably scared than unreasonably bored and I'd rather sit through a good Grade B thriller like "Black Angel" than through a pretentious emotional drama with Grade A trimmings like "A Stolen Life."

"Black Angel" doesn't pretend to be anything except a second-rate murder mystery and it makes no effort to fool you except under the recognized rules of the "Whodunit" school. It has a routine plot with occasional gaps in logic so wide that you could drive a team of screen authors through them. It doesn't worry much about these, however, but just hustles along, making the most of what it has—speed, energy, Dan Duryea's curiously frightening face, Peter Lorre's opaque stare with mischief brewing incessantly behind it.

Like all good Hollywood characters, actors Duryea and Lorre have a sort of inverted artist's creed which insists that a thing which isn't particularly worth doing is always worth doing as well as possible; and it is this quality of impeccable competence on an unassuming level that makes a picture like "Black Angel" worth sitting through. Besides it is a pretty good murder mystery which means that it moves along fast enough, so that skepticism hasn't time to catch up; at any rate in time to destroy the interest.

Behind relatively humble pictures of this sort there is always an admirable technical competence which the non-technical must respect. Speed and tension are cunningly and tirelessly calculated and all to the end of, literally, getting away with it; getting away with dubious plots and unlikely motivation and keeping us alert and believing right up to the end. Even if it's only a trick it's still a trick you have to admire.

### A Twin Opus

"A Stolen Life" allows skepticism plenty of time to keep well abreast of the action all the way through. It is one of those identical twins plots with Bette Davis playing Kathie the good twin and Pat the bad one, sometimes alternately and sometimes simultaneously. This is a difficult illusion to maintain under the best circumstances; and since Bette Davis's mannerisms are quite frequently incredible enough for one and can't possibly be shared by two with any degree of persuasiveness, the illusion tends to wear pretty thin. In fact the impression you get most of the time is of Miss Davis talking interminably to herself, alternating nasty jibes with angelic courtesy.

It was no great help to credulity that one twin was made impeccably good and the other incorrigibly bad, as an aid to identification. This was inevitable perhaps, since any attempt to bring the twins together, any recognizable norm of human behavior would have confused the audience hopelessly. If Pat were to concede, "O.K., you saw him first, you go ahead," who could tell which twin was being magnanimous? And if Kathie were to yield to a natural sisterly impulse and slap her twin's face, who could tell which face got slapped, Pat's or Kathie's? Obviously you have to keep your audience straight on these points, and, to make sure you do, never yield an inch in either nastiness or sublimity.

Kathie, it seems is a gentle, sensitive but clearly third-rate artist and Pat is a gay, unscrupulous girl with an eye for men, particularly any man of Kathie's. So when Kathie takes up with a lighthouse keeper (Glenn Ford) Pat snatches him right from under her nose and marries him in no time. There's a stylish wedding with Kathie as the bravely smiling bridesmaid and after that the wicked twin disappears for a while and the good one goes off to moon and paint bad pictures.

### Hors d'oeuvres and Skiffs

After a while she takes up with a ferocious young artist who lives only for his painting and supports himself by crashing private studio parties and gobbling up all the *petits fours* in sight. He disappears presently almost as inexplicably as he turned up, and a little later Kathie and Pat are out sailing a skiff on the Atlantic. Pat is swept overboard in a gale, leaving nothing behind but her wedding ring and Kathie, showing an unexpected spurt of initiative, decides to appropriate the wedding ring and the bereaved husband along with it. It never occurs to her, of course, that the life she has gone to the trouble of stealing mightn't be fit for anything except the nearest ashcan, but with Kathie's luck that was the way it was bound to happen. It all works out fine in the end, of course, if you have the patience to wait that long.

### SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's beautiful adaptation of the Shakespearean historical play.

THE KID FROM BROOKLYN. Danny Kaye in a frantic and often very funny revival of Harold Lloyd's "The Milky Way."

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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Will a Woman Ever Be Britain's Prime Minister? Some Think So

By JOHN HOCKIN

*London.*

A THIRTY-TWO year old woman, a newcomer in national politics, was a star turn at the Conservative Conference at Blackpool, England's well-known seaside resort. With her hard-hitting ridicule of "the doodlers of Whitehall," Miss Pat Hornsby-Smith, red-haired former secretary to a wartime Minister, put herself on the political map.

Her maiden triumph was so remarkable that, if she had been a man, it is certain someone would have discerned the makings of an Asquith or an Attlee. Every male political comet however brief his appearance, is applauded with the query: "Will he be Prime Minister one day?" No one has hinted at such a possibility in respect of Miss Hornsby-Smith or any other of the women who have burst from time to time into the political firmament.

Twenty-seven years ago, when Lady Astor, as the first woman M.P., took her seat in the House of Commons, such a suggestion would have set the whole of Britain laughing. Now the majority would probably smile. But is it so impossible? The women themselves don't think so.

### "Curious Medley"

"Of course there can be a woman Prime Minister," says Miss J. Cardwell, who, as organizer of the All-Party Women for Westminster Movement, has better opportunities than most to judge women's progress in politics during the last generation. "And there will be, provided that women are given equal opportunities in public service and equal loyalty from associates and supporters."

It is less than forty years since suffragettes were chaining themselves to the railings of Buckingham Palace during women's campaign for the vote. It was only in 1919 that an elderly peer was writing to a friend in the United States: "The new House of Commons is likely to be a curious medley of Labor, socialists *and women*." The writer was Lady Astor's father-in-law. To him, as to the majority of older people at the time, women's entry into politics was as stupid as it was shocking.

After every General Election since 1919 the number of women M.P.'s has increased. There were sixteen women in the House of Commons in wartime. The present House of Commons started off with twenty-four. Twenty-four women compared with 591 men may not seem many, but there are signs that the swing-over to women will be far quicker in the future.

Women are now occupying an increasing proportion of the seats on the executives of the political parties. More significant still is the number of women among local councillors — many, like Miss Hornsby-Smith, young women with ardent political ambitions. Local councils are the nurseries for the House of Commons.

In and out of Parliament, quietly and without fuss, women during and since the war have entrenched themselves far more deeply in the politics of Great Britain. Recently for instance, the Labor Party's Women's Conference was held at Hastings and a long list of important measures were discussed. In the Commons, women M.P.'s not only have their own Committees but are exerting a stronger influence, out of proportion to their numbers, on the general committee work of the House.

A valuable Woman Power Committee under the chairmanship of Miss Irene Ward functioned during the war. A woman, Mrs. Mavis Tate, courageously went with the All-Party Committee to inspect the horrors of Buchenwald. A woman, Miss Alice Bacon, went with the recent goodwill mission to Russia. Analysis of House of Commons proceedings shows that the woman M.P.'s are relatively more active than the men in questioning Ministers on food, housing and other domestic issues.

A woman M.P., the late Miss Eleanor Rathbone, paved the way for the Family Allowances Bill with her tireless campaigning for mothers and children. Lady Megan Lloyd George is as big a political figure as any backbencher in the House of Commons. Following in the footsteps of Miss Margaret Bondfield, the first woman in the Cabinet, the Minister of Education is a woman, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and Dr. Edith Summerskill is No. 2 at the Ministry of Food.

How do high Whitehall officials, almost exclusively men, get on with the women Ministers? Here is a point that would assume greater importance if and when women fill the highest posts in the Cabinet. The answer the women give is that it depends on whether the men put prejudice or efficiency first. All the men at the Ministry of Labor had the highest regard for Miss Margaret Bondfield. Dr. Summerskill has won the respect of the food officials.

On the platform women are also going ahead and what the Labor Party regards as its greatest single triumph during the last elections was the capture of the Exchange Division of Liverpool by a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Braddock.

From a community roughly half men and half women, feminists claim there ought to be fifty-fifty representation in the House of Commons. This, they believe, would mean better Government. They say they will be nearer their goal when women voters become more politically educated and are less ruled by unreasoning sentiment. With three hundred women M.P.'s the advent of a woman Prime Minister would logically only be a matter of time.

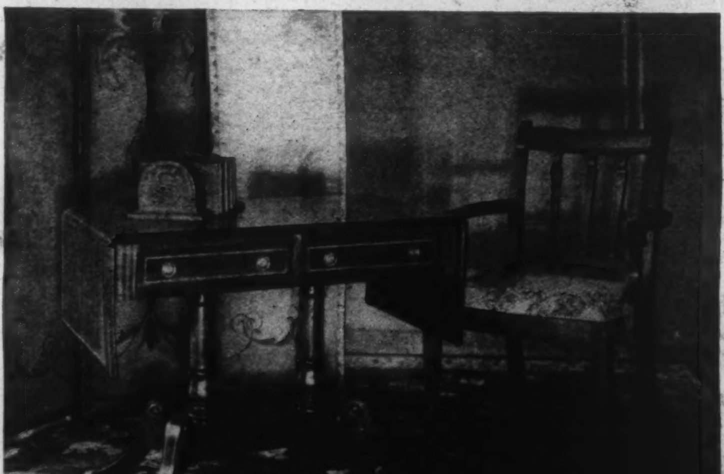
### Party Leadership

Ability, seniority and political prestige could be expected to bring a woman eventually to the leadership of a political party and, if that party won an election, she would in normal circumstances become Prime Minister. Already women are higher up the political ladder than many imagine. Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, in the top flight of platform speakers, is President of the Liberal Party Organization. Women have been chairmen of T.U.C. conferences. Such positions are traditional stepping-stones to the Cabinet. Men are still men in the Cabinet Room but any prejudice that existed when Miss Margaret Bondfield first took her place at the long, polished table in 10 Downing Street has long since disappeared.

How would other countries react to a woman Prime Minister to speak for Britain? It is hard to picture a woman at a Big Three Conference in Moscow. But, while more British women are stepping forward into politics, other countries will not be standing still.

In the United States there are Congresswomen and a woman, Miss Frances Perkins, was once Secretary of Commerce. In France there are women deputies and one of them forced the Government to clamp down on organized vice in Paris. Women sit in Canada's Parliament. Madame Spaak, mother of Henri Spaak, Belgium's Foreign Minister and U.N.O.'s President, was the first woman deputy in Belgium and many are following her along the political road. In Russia there are women deputies on the highest policy-shaping committee of the Soviet. This committee plays such an important role in shaping Russia's domestic policy that members can only be elected by the clique of the Communist Party, who have had themselves to pass an "efficiency test".

So that, if a woman ever goes to 10 Downing Street, it will be part of a world-wide trend. The average man might not like it; men did not like the suffragettes or the first woman M.P. But they had to lump it in the end.



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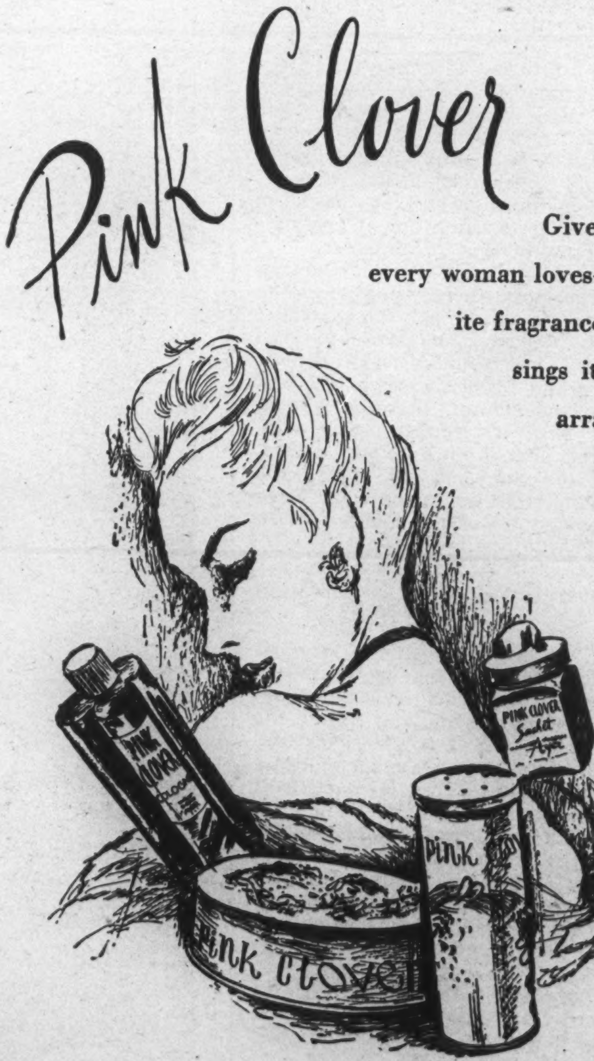


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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Take a Letter, Sir Boss, We Too Have a Few Comments to Make

By ELLEN MACKIE

PERHAPS you would like to slip down to the basement for this session, Sir Boss! Take a package of cigarettes, for it may be hot and long —and it's going to be somewhat personal. You know how women are when they get the floor.

You see, old man, the girls in your office have ganged up on you. They say you're forever beefing about their incompetence, always rubbing it in that your secretary can't punctuate for sauerkraut; that you grouch about the filing clerk deliberately hiding important letters. And that dumb switchboard operator who gave you the tax collector when you called for a taxi! Oh, and they drive you mad with their jangling bracelets, and toes sticking through sandals, and that cheap perfume—

Granted your secretary is fidgety when you are trying to concentrate on letters, twisting her hair and winding her feet around the chair legs. Okay, boss— so you've rubbed it in plenty.

But just a minute, Sir Boss! From where these girls sit maybe you don't look such a paragon yourself. They think it is about time to turn the other side of the coin.

That's why the girls on your staff are taking courses in Personality and Charm. "To charm who?" does Sir Boss' little woman ask? Relax, madam. Their aims are strictly honorable. They are streamlining, learning how to groom and dress smartly, to cut out the frills and fancy-doodles that get on the Boss' nerves. They are training their voices to sound like muted music over the telephone, to work together smoothly.

But here's where they've spilled the beans on you, Boss. In the class of business psychology at this Personality and Charm school office and store problems are straightened out. Well, guess who they say makes the blood pressure shoot up, and the superiority complex toboggan down, more often than any ten worst office headaches? Genus homo, male—the Boss.

### Miss Smith Says—

Oh, sure, your secretary admits you have got plenty on the ball. You may be a regular home town Van Johnston. You may be the helluvafella when out with the boys on Saturday night. But come Monday morning! Ho—hum! When you buzz for Miss Smith to take dictation, she says your classic profile looks about as animated as a pound of lard.

It's that hangover, Boss. Miss Smith says you get temperamental as a ballerina. "I would need to have two heads, four hands and as many feet as a centipede, the way he has me tearing around. I have to cancel appointments and smooth things over by telephone, by telegraph—and the fibs I've got to tell!

Miss Smith says every Boss dreams of a secretary who is a honey blonde with the chassis of Betty Grable. Or maybe smokey-eyed Rosalind Russell, plus the accuracy of an adding machine. But even with a bird brain you can vote on the girl most likely to succeed—that cute little dish with gold hair and a trim ankle.

Miss Smith should know. Right now she is stuck with one of these dolls in her stenographic department, a Miss Flossie Flopp, who spends most of her time phoning her hairdresser, or out in the cloak room powdering her nose and smoking cigarettes. Yes, a protege of the Boss. He fired Miss Grey, an A-1 stenographer; plain but neat as a filing cabinet. No, it wasn't B.O. or O.B. Nothing like that. Just a little whim. He could see through her nylons—oh, a bit of fluff on her legs. It offended his aesthetic eye. The Boss may boast about his manly, hirsute chest, but a gal's legs—uh-uh. He said afterwards to Miss Smith, "That Miss Grey must be a leftover from the Piltdown age." Whatever that is.

### But Brittle

Jean, a snub-nosed little receptionist, says that her Boss is oh, so brittle. He won't see anyone unless they practically step out of *Who's Who*, or are armed with a letter from a bank manager. Jean has to type out a synopsis of the caller's business and present it to his lordship. By the time the poor devil does get in to the presence, his knees are guava jelly. If he has anything to sell, he oozes out, a mere trickle.

"It took a woman to put it over on the Boss like a wet umbrella," Jean recalled. "She was one of these high pressure females, six foot tall in her nylons, and wearing a sugarloaf hat that just brushed the roof."

How she got past the fixed bayonets, Jean hadn't the foggiest idea. They got their first glimpse of her, through the glass, towering over the Boss, outspeeding Winchell with a sales talk about heaven-knows-what. Sir Boss was between the devil and the deep she. The damsel was too big to throw out, and she had him pinned where he couldn't get his arm past her to ring the buzzer.

"For my money," Jean giggled, "it was funnier than Bob Hope. He had to sign on the dotted line, and I'll bet whatever he was forced into buying was slated for the ash can. After she loped out, the Boss hit the roof. How in the name of everything had she got in? Search us! Later, the janitor tipped me off. It seems he was kind of flattered by her approach, and he let her in at a private door which opened directly to the chief's office."

### Home for Girls

"All we need in our office are the bedroom slippers and a housecoat," said Peggy who works on a switchboard, "to turn it into a girls' dormitory. Our Boss is a *family man*. He fixes up little gadgets all over the place—mirrors, stove, kettles, dishes, lares and penates — so we can eat, dress for a show, everything but sleep in the office. Nice going, all right," the girls all agree, "but there is ma."

Ma drops in with her exuberant offspring every day or so. The kids turn the place into bedlam. The girls have to trail through shops for birthday gifts for the whole family. And for days before Christmas, pa's office looks like the toy department in a Main Street bargain basement.

"We don't mind his fussy little ways," laughed Peggy, "he does make us comfortable. If he just wouldn't forget that he isn't talking to ma, when he calls us *girlie*, or *Peggy-pie*, Of course we laugh, but it has its awkward moments. You see, there are salesmen dropping in every day. They don't quite get the set-up. The Boss' paternal prattle gives them the wrong idea."

Peggy said that at first the girls didn't catch on when they were invited to shows and night clubs by some of these gentlemen. When they were given the brush-off the comment was "Oh, sugar-daddy's girl, eh?"

There is one type of Boss the girls would like to see domiciled on an island in the mid-Pacific. The *bachelor*. The old boy of fifty-odd who is always boasting that "the nicest things are free," i.e. himself, his partner's Scotch, the Sunday dinners of his friends, and so on ad infinitum.

Ann's Boss is one of these unattached males who missed out on romance. His one and only was nabbed away from under his nose while he hung around in the valley of indecision and left the maiden wilting on the stalk. It turned him against all fickle femmes to writing satirical poetry.

Ann and another girl handle the whole job while the sentimental Boss gives his whole time to hobbies: writ-


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"We call him our pseudo-manager," said Ann. "He ambles in about noon, fusses around, just goes through the motions, then he's off, and we never see hide nor hair of the old coot again that day."

She recalled that when the vice-president comes to town, the Boss is right up on his toes, his chest inflated like a brigadier-general's. All he needs is the row of medals. He hauls in a fat bonus at the end of the year—while the girls who do the work pretend to go into rhapsodies over a measly compact that looks suspiciously like a gift from the five-and-dime store.

Frances on the files says her bachelor Boss is a tough Joe. He came up the hard way. He is big and husky with a jaw like Pat O'Brien and you can hear his booming voice the minute he steps out of the elevator. He explodes into the office followed by a big police dog. Then the buzzer begins to buzz, the dog growls and the whole staff break into goose-pimples. You have to know when to duck if he's grumpy.

"Not that we're afraid of him. His bark is worse than his bite. But the big noise he makes gets under our skin like a perpetual buzz bomb. Get him mad enough and he'll fire anybody on the spot. Of course it's only tough talk—if you walk out on him, Sir Boss sits chewing his cigar as glum as though the stock market had hit the skids."

### Interview

The only femme who ever impressed this Boss was a little bobby-soxer just through business college. He had advertised for a junior stenographer. Bobby-Sox arrived with a list of questions typed out on paper. *She* interviewed *him*. He was so intrigued by her audacity, he sat tamely answering questions while she jotted down his replies. Then she got up to go. "I'll take your phone number," she said, "and let you know. I have one or two other employers to interview."

"That girl's going places," admired the Boss. He actually waited for her a day or two, hoping she would decide to choose him.

The average man is a decent individual and the next problem may never be encountered.

How to behave if the Boss gets playful enough to make a pass at his secretary? There is no positive rule to cover such an eventuality. That it does sometimes happen, though, was brought out by the question being raised in the psychology class, as to how a girl could handle this kind of impasse.

The answer is—*Don't make an issue of it.* Act as though nothing has happened. However, if he persists Inez Pierson, the instructor, suggests a naive remark such as, "I see Junior has the braces off his teeth now. Is he your youngest, or was the last a girl or boy?"

That should work the presto-chango from gay Lothario to *paterfamilias* and still save Sir Boss' face. There is one occasion, however, that in spite of Emily Post's "don'ts," and "No nice girl will—" still remains a business dilemma. That is the office party. The office party can be a properly conducted affair, and usually is. But should there be indications that the party is nearing the borderline between fun and foolishness, it's a good idea to have a plan prepared.

It may be an anniversary. Or perhaps they're throwing a celebration for the Boss' birthday; or that pre-Christmas binge! At all events the average business has some sort of celebration once a year.

About 4:30 Jane and the other girls in the office stop work and begin to make sandwiches. They fix up canapes, set out olives, pickles and salted nuts, while the men see that there are drinks on ice: beer and scotch—sherry for Miss Jones, the elderly bookkeeper, who looks down her nose at anything less "refained."

### When To Leave

Around five the party gets under way. A round or two of drinks breaks the ice, and everyone is pleasantly sociable.

After the food is passed, however, and the drinks are again going the rounds, it would be a smart idea for Jane to suddenly remember that dinner date with her spinster aunt Agatha, and then and there to make a nonchalant and unobtrusive exit. The more popular the girl is the more cagey she'll have to be to pull off this early getaway.

She stays on and let us suppose the drinks flow too freely. If Jane glimpses the lipstick-plastered faces of some of the men, she may remember with misgivings that tomorrow is another business day. When she visualizes herself and the other girls working side by side with the playboys of tonight the party isn't funny any more.

If Mrs. Boss should lend her restraining presence, it would help Jane and her associates to keep the tempo at a happy balance.

As was pointed out above, there is no authority as to where to draw the line. However Inez Pierson's succinct "You can't kiss your boss and work for him," says plenty. It should leave no girl in doubt as to when it is time to bow herself gracefully out.


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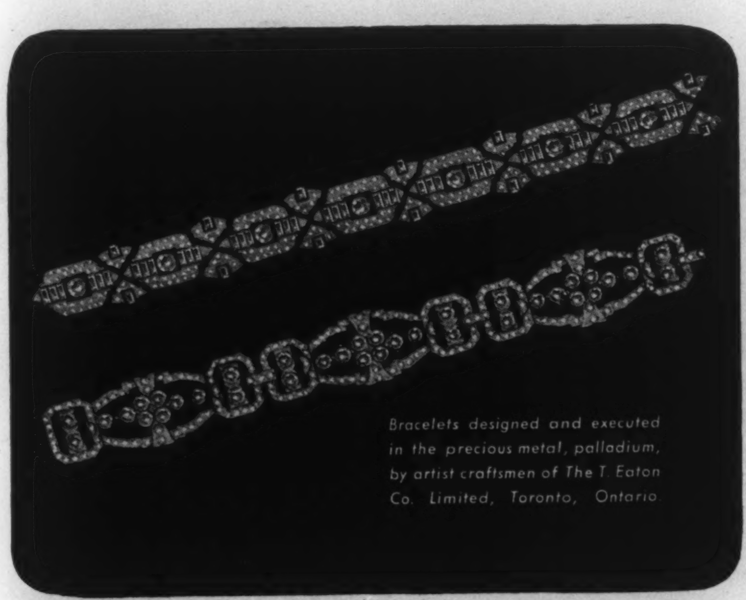



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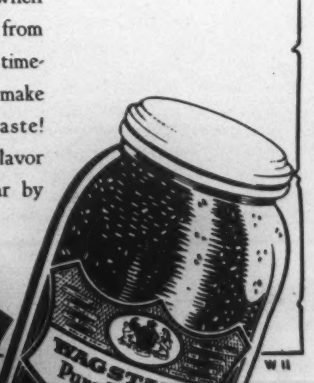



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## FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Reconversion to Simple Life Is Apt to be Complex, Too

By EMILY HORRICKS

MRS. Thorpe was delighted when Mrs. Burns asked her to substitute at the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club. It had been a long time since she had been able to get out to daytime festivities like teas and bridge-parties. But now that the Home Aides had been organized, she could manage it. During the war she had been too busy to feel "out of things", but now, she thought, it was high time she got back into the social group to which she rightfully belonged.

Betsy Stone, whose place she was taking, had moved to the country some months ago, and was finding it increasingly difficult to come to the meetings. Mrs. Thorpe wouldn't be surprised if Betsy dropped out entirely, and then she, Mrs. Thorpe, would be "in" permanently.

The Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club had kept going all through the war. The membership underwent a gradual change as people moved away, or maids left, or new babies arrived. But it had survived triumphantly.

### Bib And Tucker

Mrs. Thorpe took a long time over dressing. She re-did her nails completely though the polish was only the least bit chipped. She mended a tiny rip in one of her gloves. How fortunate that she had her new permanent just the week before! The weather too was being cooperative. There was just enough autumn chill in the air to justify her wearing the gray dressmaker suit with matching hat,—her smartest costume.

So, although a little nervous as she rang the bell of Mrs. Burns' white Colonial house, she had that inner glow of confidence that a woman always feels when she knows she is well-groomed and smartly dressed and is about to face a group of other women.

The Burns living-room gleamed with wax and polish, glowed with flowers, and proudly displayed new curtains and slip-covers. Mrs. Thorpe felt a momentary pang of inferiority,—then realized that she had fallen into the common trap of thinking that other women's houses always look the way they do on Bridge Club day.

It was, after all, very much the same as bridge parties had always been. So much so that Mrs. Thorpe had a funny sensation at first as though she had stepped back five years in time. There were two tables, set cosily near each other so that conversation at one table was inevitably overheard at the other, and often the two merged. There were periods of intense concentration on the cards when a rubber was at stake, interspersed with avid conversation when "dummy" introduced a topic too interesting to be ignored.

### Bridge Characters

There was the helpless, fluffy type who said, "You keep score please, I simply can't add", and then proceeded to bid and make grand slam. There was the complainer, who groaned and griped at every hand that was dealt her. There was the self-belittier, who kept apologizing to her partner for bidding too much or not bidding enough or playing her hand stupidly. There was even the absent-minded one who kept asking, "What's trumps?" and wanting to have the bidding repeated. All the old familiar types.

Mrs. Thorpe felt that her card technique might be somewhat rusty, and played cautiously at first. But she soon found that it was all right, she could hold her own easily with the group. She relaxed and listened with one ear to the discussion at the next table of the current Book-of-the Month Club choice. When the scores were totted up she was pleased to find that she had won second prize. And that was good too. It would scarcely have done for her, a substitute, to get *first*. Four war-savings stamps. Well that was different anyway. In the old days it would have been a set of bridge pencils or possibly a crystal ash-tray.

The hostess excused herself to set out the refreshments. The rest of the ladies took out their knitting or lit cigarettes, and the talk really got going. The room was overheated, Mrs. Thorpe was too warm in her suit, and for a few moments she felt quite dizzy as the talk swirled around her. But soon she was able to sort out the various conversations and made the discovery that the subjects covered were mostly the same good comfortable topics she was used to—children, housekeeping, doctors and serums, recipes. Mrs. Thorpe felt better and joined happily in a discussion about how to make your little girl's hair curl, while on her left a spirited argument raged as to the best method of keeping babies' ears from sticking out. There was one new and absorbing theme, shopping hardships. Shortages at the grocery stores,—the impossibility of finding anything really decent to wear,—the fantastic prices of hats.

After tea Mrs. Burns asked if anyone could tell fortunes from tea-cups. But it seemed that no one could. Mrs. Wilson, a gaunt women who wore pince-nez, said she didn't believe in tea-cup fortunes anyway. Now palmistry was different. She thought one really could tell character and fortunes from the lines of the hand. "It stands to reason there must be something in that," she said. Mrs. Thorpe nodded agreement.

It seemed that Betsy was the tea-cup expert. The talk turned to Betsy and her new house, and it was then that Mrs. Thorpe discovered that the women were more serious-minded than they used to be.

"Betsy has the right idea," announced a thin dark woman, who hadn't spoken much during the afternoon. "I went out to see them last week and really—the peace and quiet there was just heaven. And her children, you can just see them blooming in the country air. They're calmer, not so noisy and excitable. And they actually read books now and play the piano. Instead of always dashing off to clubs and movies. I tell you I just didn't want to come home."

"It's a fact," said Wanda, "city


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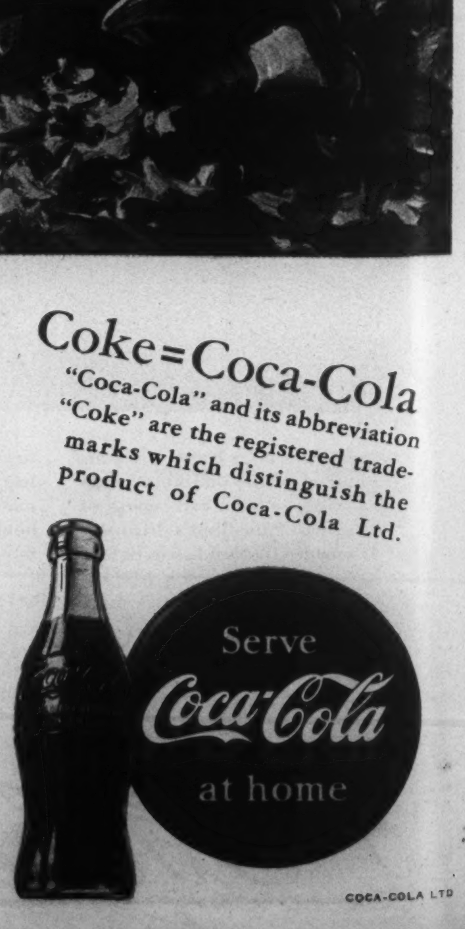


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life is just too hectic nowadays. We all have too many 'activities'. Too much social life, too many clubs. What chance do any of us really have to live our own lives? Most of us rush around so much every day and evening that we hardly have time to get acquainted with our own children."

"Well, the children are rushing around just as much," objected Della. "If we did stay home, we'd still never see them, because they'd be out."

"Something should be done about that too," said Mrs. Burns. "In fact it's worse for them because they never have learned how to be contented without continual distractions,—radio, movies, telephoning, clubs and parties. All of our children have too much, too soon. Too many toys, too many playmates, too many clothes. It makes them blasé and sophisticated before their time. Completely unable to appreciate the simple joys of life."

### How To Vegetate

"But what can we do?" wailed Della. "My Janie who won't be ten till February has been badgering the life out of me for a permanent. I know she's too young, but she kept at me, telling me all her friends have them till I simply gave in and promised her one for her birthday."

"And all the boys of fifteen having to have dress suits!" said Wanda, whose teen-age son was her greatest worry and expense, as well as her pride and joy.

"Well, I don't know about the children," put in little Mrs. Starr who had none. "But I know I'm a wreck. I've had two nervous breakdowns in the past year. And my doctor says it's simply from living at too high tension,—not getting enough sleep. He says I should vegetate. I've forgotten how to relax so I'm afraid it's too late for that now. So I keep going on cigarettes and black coffee."

"It's certainly making us old before our time," confided Mady. "Just look at my hair. I have to get a rinse every week now to cover up the white streaks. And my mother didn't have a single grey hair on her head when she was my age."

"*She* didn't have to be Secretary of the Mothercraft Club and have her phone ringing every hour of the day and night," Mrs. Wilson said darkly. She had recently been elected to that office and was taking it hard.

"I'd like to live in the country," sighed Mady, "but it's impossible. My husband has to be near his work. And besides, what about schools?"

"That's just it," Wanda agreed. "I guess we'd all like it, but we can't. So what can we do about it?"

The words, "do about it" acted like a spur to Mrs. Burns, the born organizer. Doing something about things was her specialty.

### The Simple Lifers

"Since we all seem to agree on this, why *not* do something about it?" she asked. She paused a moment till she had all their attention, then went on firmly. "We could form a club! Organize, study and prepare ourselves for the time when circumstances may permit us to carry out our plans. After all, the best way to get anything is to plan for it. That's our big mistake in modern living—letting ourselves be blown about by the winds of chance, just drifting through life."

A hum of approval greeted Mrs. Burns' speech.

"We could call ourselves the Simple Lifers," Wanda contributed.

"And meet every other week at the homes of members—no refreshments, or at most tea and biscuits—to study and discuss how to organize our lives better." That was Mrs. Wilson's idea.

"We should have speakers," said Mady. "Or at least each member should give a paper on subjects like 'The Country Home', and 'The School Problem for Rural Dwellers'."

"We must certainly have a study group on the Adolescent Child," Della said.

"I'd like to do a paper on 'The Art of Relaxation'," little Mrs. Starr offered. "Maybe I'd learn something about it myself in the process."

"I think this is a wonderful idea," said Mrs. Thorpe. "Who all would belong to it? Will there be a restricted membership?"

"Oh, I think we should let any of our friends join who are in sympathy with our aims," said Mrs. Burns.

"That lets Margaret out," whispered Della in an aside. "She always says she can't stand to live where she can't hear street cars."

"And all our Bridge Club of course," continued Mrs. Burns.

"Yes indeed," chorused several. "We're all Simple Lifers."

"What about Betsy?" asked Mady. "She said she couldn't possibly come in to town for any more meetings."

"Oh, dear, that's right," said Mrs. Burns regretfully. "So difficult now for her to get to anything. I'm afraid she's going to find it hard to keep up with the rest of us. I hear she's even had to drop out of her Culture Club. Well, then I guess it will be all the Bridge Club *except* Betsy. Poor darling,—stuck way out there in the country!"

• •

## PAX VOBISCUM

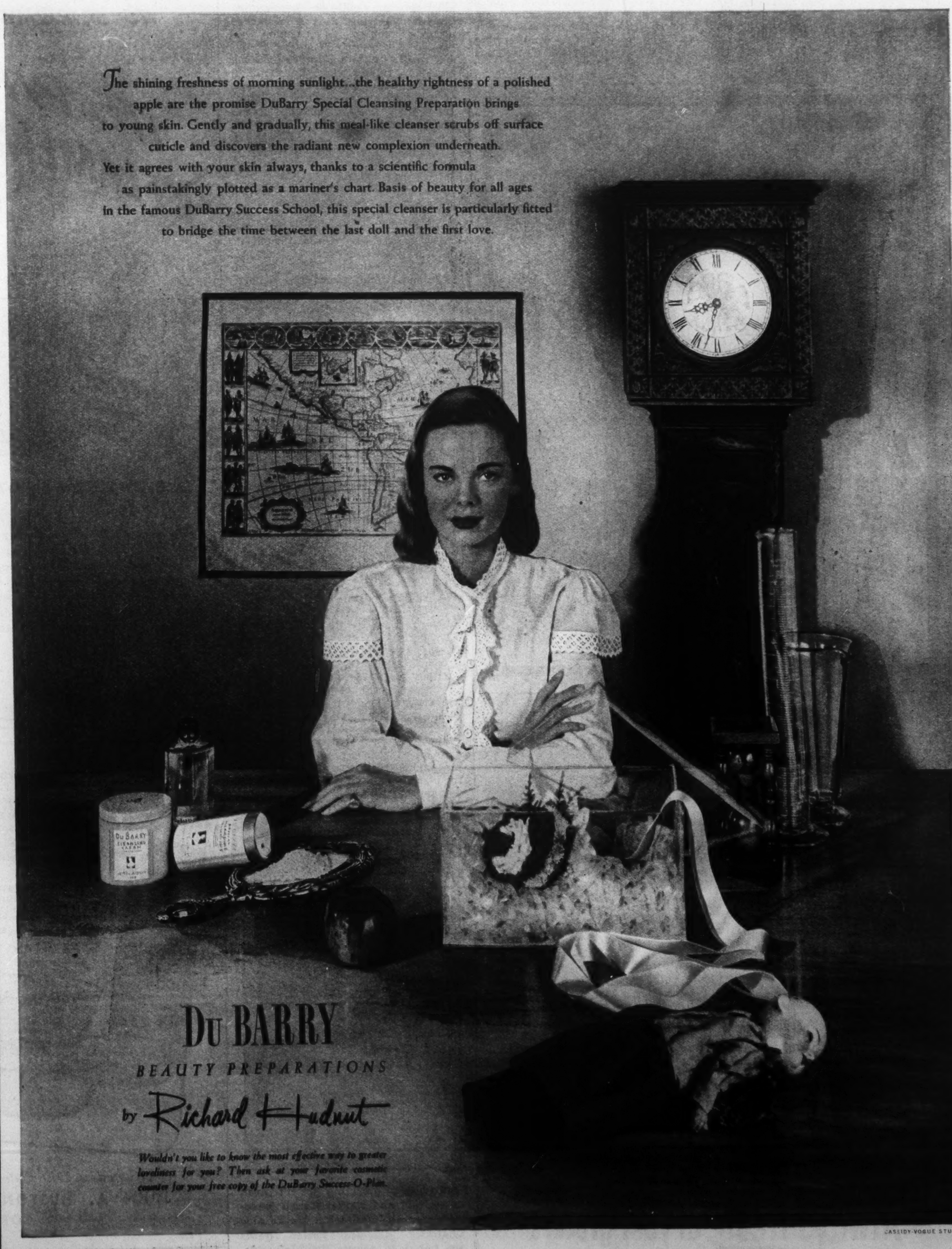
Is this Peace,
This figure with the thin and ravaged face,
Knocking at our door?

Forgive us, Peace—
We kept you standing at our door.
We did not know you.
When we saw you last
You were so sleek, well-fed,
But in your eyes—
Ah! your eyes, that is the difference now.
Your eyes in those days mirror'd Fear,
That hunted look.
Or was it you in those days, Peace?
Was it perchance another figure
Masquerading . . . . .

Come, Peace,
Let us welcome you and lead you through our door,
An honored friend
Let us look into your eyes again,
Those eyes that have seen death,
Torture, dishonor and the dregs of human strife,
Eyes that have wept the blinding tears
Of humility and compassion,
Seeing the shadow of the Cross,
Its promise born of sacrifice,
Athwart the suffering . . . . .

Come to us, Peace,
And let us cherish you;
Let us learn to know and love you
As we see you now.

MARGARET HAY



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## CONCERNING FOOD

# All-In-One Dishes to Simplify Work of the Hardy Canvasser

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU are really interested in "all people that on earth do dwell" you should try door to door canvassing. Perhaps if you are selling a commercial product — remember those years when vacuum salesmen besought you to let them clean your house as a demonstration, "No obligation at all Madam!"—you may be rather rudely treated now and then. If you are collecting for a well-known charity you may get no money but you usually are received with civility.

I've canvassed in a lot of different parts of the city and it's interesting to find the houses from which the big subscriptions come. In the really poor areas you don't get a lot of money but you meet some very nice people. Indeed you are quite often asked in for a cup of tea and allowed to play for a few minutes with some enchanting children. You go away with perhaps only a quarter but with a pleasant feeling which you don't have when a snippy servant in a large house announces at noon that her mistress is still in bed and won't see you but here is her subscription which is a fancy description for a 25 cent piece.

If there is any justice the first quarter will do twice as much good as the second.

The people who give substantial contributions usually thoughtfully leave the cheque ready, so that you are in and out in a couple of minutes, while next door is a nice old body who invites you to come up to her room where she explains she cooks, sleeps and lives, and says, "Just tell me a little, dear, about what these charities do." You pale slightly at describing in detail the work of sixty-seven charitable organizations, but after ten vocal minutes she tires before you do and gives you a dollar. You got fifty next door with no questions asked but it's all in the day's work and there are still forty more houses to visit.

When you first begin canvassing most people tremble on the doorstep but after a while it is a matter of pride to reach every last person who lives on the street and line up a creditable number of new subscribers. Some people are hard to find. "I'm the landlady and I can't spare anything. Look at those dogs running loose. I shall notify the police," and she fled up the street waving her broom while I waited patiently. "When could I find your boarders in?" "Sunday morning is the only time, except for my astronomer. He's asleep now because he's up all night looking at the stars."

Even canvassers like Sunday off—especially with the weather we have been having and the leaves still red in the country—so I decided to concentrate on the astronomer. To date the stars have been shining brightly at night and I doubt if he'll give me anything if I wake him up. Apparently he rushes out as soon as he puts a foot out of bed, no doubt to dodge his landlady who so dislikes dogs, and possibly astronomers too.

In the intervals of trying to part people from their money the Marches have been forced to eat quite simple food involving not too many dishes or too much time.

### Beef and Noodles

2 pounds of stewing beef
2 large onions chopped or put through the mincer
2½ cups of canned tomatoes
2 cups of cooked noodles
2 cups of water
A pinch of each of ground cloves, ginger and allspice
¼ cup of Canadian red wine
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
3 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour

Cut the meat up into smallish pieces. Melt the fat and brown the meat lightly, then stir in the flour and let it brown. If you can't do this without burning the meat take the meat out. If you stir hard enough you can avoid the bits sticking but it is a little tricky. When the flour has browned, add the water and let the meat simmer in this gravy in a covered pan for about an hour, or until it is tender. Then add the onions, tomatoes, the seasonings, the red wine and the noodles and cook for another half hour before serving.

### Round Steak and Onions

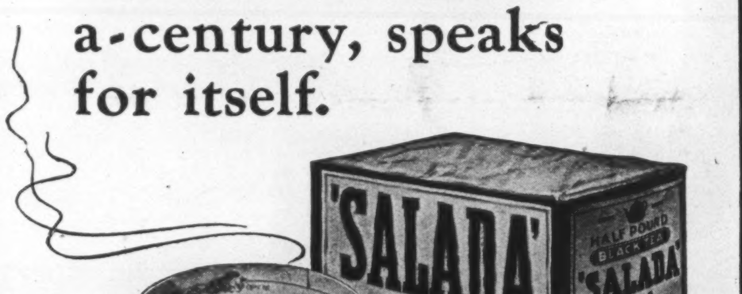
2 pounds of round steak
3 large sliced onions
4 medium potatoes
1 slice of green pepper chopped
6 mushrooms chopped
1 teaspoon of salt
Black pepper
1½ cups of water
1 bay leaf

Choose a thick piece of steak — if you are low on coupons you can cut down on the amount of meat and increase the vegetables. Brown the meat on both sides in a frying pan and then put it in a large flat shaped oven dish with a tight cover. Put in a few pieces of onion under the meat and on top arrange the potatoes, the rest of the onions, the mushrooms and pepper. Pour on the water—stock if you have it is even better—and add the salt, pepper and bay leaf. Cover and put in a slow oven just about 300° for at least two and a half hours.

Both these recipes have the advantage of giving you your meat and vegetables in one dish which certainly helps with the dish washing.

Two tones of gleaming hatter's plush in emerald and copper form a gracefully curved profile hat by Bernice Charles. Matching curled quills are posed to accent the high side.

Quality counts most— the steady growth of 'Salada' sales in Canada over half-a-century, speaks for itself.



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63A

# Shopping Bazaars in the City of a Thousand and One Nights

By DOROTHY KENDALL

*Baghdad.*

THE merchants of Baghdad either haven't heard of or, more likely, are utterly indifferent to, the art of window display. The merchandise is a mixed bag and it is quite usual to see British oil stoves in the shop window with some Persian carpets. Other shops put a sample of every article they stock, in their windows; so that one will see screws and hammers arranged around British and American cosmetics and, floating above on invisible threads, underclothes from Palestine.

As in Cairo, every third shop is a shoe shop, but if you are an Englishwoman and have those traditionally large feet, you will not find any large sizes. I had my feet pinched and squeezed into dear little shoes, which made me think there must be a large Chinese population. Most of the shoe shops will make you any shoe you fancy and the prices compare well with the better quality English shoe. For $15 you can have shoes made to measure and there are cheap ready made shoes.

### Food Plentiful

Material is rationed and the ration is of poor quality cotton, of which the selection is limited. Once every three or four months the residents of Baghdad receive a ration of three or four yards each. The black market sells most things that are in short supply, such as sheets and good quality cotton material. Thin American sheets are $13.50 a pair and the materials may be bought for $1.50 to $2.00 a yard. Silk is plentiful and there is a great deal of quite attractive Italian printed rayon which is expensive and costs about $8 to $12 a yard.

The bazaars are dark winding mazes, seething with buyers and sellers alike. For it is here that a great deal of the black market is conducted, as well as the exchange of the rationed and unrationed goods. Every kind of merchandise has its own particular quarter, and attractive knick-knacks of all kinds may be bought, though most of these are imported from Persia or Palestine.

Food is plentiful but expensive. Meat is not rationed but every kind of meat is about 80 cents a pound. Sugar and tea are rationed. Each person is supposed to get three-quarters of a pound of sugar a month, but some months there is none. However, it is always possible to buy sugar and tea in the black market where sugar costs $4 a pound. The poorer people fare badly as the cost of living has gone up over 500 per cent and their wages have not.

At first sight there appears to be a super-abundance of everything, but there are many shortages. Good soap, woollen goods and paint are some of the shortages. There is a vast amount of new wealth and people here are buying in spite of the inflated prices. The extra money in circulation now is largely due to the occupation of the country by British troops during the war years and the people who are spending it will spend it on the goods available now.

### Where Caravans Trod

It is difficult to imagine any city that is less like its popular conception than is the capital of Iraq, Baghdad.

This was the ancient and fabulous city, "The City of Peace" begun in 762 A.D. by Abu-l-Abbas, who watched the lines of his new capital being traced out with burnt rags. The modern city of Baghdad has dispensed with the rag lines, and houses and shops are built without much planning. The result is a city without any national characteristics and nothing to stimulate the imagination into recalling the setting of the legendary adventures immortalized by Scheherazade in the "Thousand and One Nights".

The ghosts of the great caravans with their magnificent loads of merchandise which made Baghdad one of the richest cities in the world cannot be conjured up when one drives down the only street that can be called a street. This main street is reputed to have cost a million Iraqi pounds, and is a shoddy imitation of all that is immature in Western architecture superimposed on the remains of the Turkish buildings. The town has no drainage system, and one feels that at least part of the million pounds might have been spent more profitably on such an enterprise.

If one is at first disappointed with modern Baghdad, it becomes increasingly obvious that a great effort has been made during the past ten years to improve the capital. All the main roads have been metalled and the present Prime Minister, during his term as mayor, made brave attempts to make the new suburbs attractive, planting trees down the roads, and shrubs between the avenues.

Inadequate protection against the river Tigris has been a serious drawback during Baghdad's long history. It is just as serious now. If an Iraqi cabinet can remain in power long enough to pass the legislation necessary to build the proposed dams and canals to keep the river between its banks, the benefits will be enormous, not only to the townspeople, but also to those who farm the rich soil around the town. For this year, as in past years, the farmers lost their crops and their homes in the floods.

The possibilities of making this town a really wonderful capital are unlimited. Nothing of any antiquity remains which can be a limiting factor to town planning. A new pride and national spirit is perceptible and there is nothing to stop the Iraquis making a first class capital city of which they can be proud.

Biscuits that "Click" with the whole family

**Magic's Orange-Raisin Biscuits**

*2 cups sifted flour*
*4 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder*
*½ tspn. salt*
*2 tbspns. sugar*
*4 tbspns. shortening*
*½ cup raisins*
*1 tbspn. orange rind*
*1 egg*
*½ cup milk*

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until well mixed. Add raisins and orange rind. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup and add milk to make ¾ cup. Add to first mixture. Roll out about ½-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) about 12 minutes. Makes 16.

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**YOU:** *Why, I rather liked my tan.*

**BEAUTY SENSE:** Not bad for a summer leftover, but you need a rosy powder to counteract that yellow cast . . . and your skin's bone dry.

**YOU:** *I suppose you're going to tell me Dorothy Gray skin care and make-up will do the trick?*

**BEAUTY SENSE:** Well, there's nothing better for holding time back than daily skin care with Special Dry-Skin Mixture.

**YOU:** *Now that's a cream!*

**BEAUTY SENSE:** And Rose-Glo, the new Dorothy Gray Portrait Face Powder shade, used over a cared-for skin is simply fantastic for toning a fading tan.

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## THE OTHER PAGE

# *Vancouver and the Dutch*

**By TOM MacINNES**

VANCOUVER; a very euphonious name. I would tell how it came to be a city name on the West Coast of Canada. In Holland long ago, where the name had its origin, it meant *Of the Cow Ford.* Several generations after the family *Of the Cow Ford* had emigrated from Holland to England son George was born, and by that time the family had become in every way English.

George Vancouver served as a midshipman under Captain Cook in 1776, when the latter, on a world voyage of discovery, explored the West Coast of Vancouver Island, without realizing that it was an island shore. He had sailed past the Strait of Juan de Fuca without taking notice of it; just as sixteen years later, Captain George Vancouver, in command of two large rowboats, failed to take notice of the Fraser River where it pours into the sea from its estuary between Point Roberts and Point Grey, which is the southwesterly point where the harbor waters begin of the present Port of Vancouver. The Spanish explorer, Juan Perez, had preceded Cook by two years along the West Coast of Vancouver Island; and the Spanish explorer, Josef Narvaez, preceded Captain Vancouver by one year in coming to the entrance of Burrard Inlet, to which Narvaez, on his chart, gave the name of Boca de Florida Blanca; Florida Blanca being at that time Prime Minister of Spain.

In June of the next year, Vancouver named this inlet *Burrard's Channel*, and in the same month Galiano's cartographer, Cordoba, on his chart gave it the name *Sasamat*: which he seems to have thought was the Indian name for it. In seldom recognized memorial to those times of the Spanish touch, the first business street of Vancouver City was named after that cartographer Cordoba, a tough street softened to *Cordova*, and out Point Grey way, where the local university lies, one street is called *Blanca*, and another close by is called *Sasamat*. However, none of the exploring captains who came to this part of the Pacific Coast in those days would have thought Burrard Inlet, rimmed to water's edge with dense forest, worth one cannon shot to possess. When Captain Vancouver entered Burrard Inlet for a stay of half a day in the main part of it, and a rest overnight till dawn near Second Rapids, he left it to the Spaniards to complete its exploration, because, to quote from his Journal "we had a grander object in contemplation." Now this "grander object" of Spanish, British and French explorers out this way in those days was to find if any *navigable transcontinental waterway* existed from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

DURING the eighty years which followed discovery of Burrard Inlet by Europeans, no notice whatever was taken of its potential value as one of the finest seaports along the entire west coast of America. The Hudson's Bay Company, while ruling British Columbia in pre-colonial days, gave Burard Inlet the go-by in favor of Victoria and its fine adjacent harbor, Esquimalt. Later on so did the great Canadian statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, when it was put to him, as Prime Minister, to nominate a Pacific seaport terminus for the proposed trans-Canada railway.

The lumber industry of British Columbia had its first real start on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, within Alberni Canal, about 1861. It was a time when ship masts and spars were in vastly greater demand than now. But the leading lumberman of the day there, Captain Edward Stamp, moved his sawmill over to Burrard Inlet in 1862, and then, for twenty years and more following, Burrard Inlet became an increasingly notable spot on the map for persons in Britain, China, Australia and the West Coast of South America who were engaged in the business of importing lumber.

In 1876, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, timber and wood products from Burrard Inlet were shown, and noticed in particular was one huge round section with the bark on which had been sawn from a Douglas fir which was above ground when Columbus came to America, and which was worthy of the axe of a Paul Bunyan. When the Centennial closed, this section was taken to Ottawa, and set up on Parliament Hill near a pavilion on the west side, overlooking the declivity to Lovers' Walk. There, during the next forty years or so, it was seen and wondered over for its girth by thousands of Eastern Canadians who thus learned, from the inscription in English and French, that there was a place called Burrard Inlet far to the west of Canada, in a Province which their honest but nationally astigmatic Prime Minister Mackenzie had told them—or was it the eloquent Edward Blake—was but "a sea of mountains!"

In 1877, however, one of Canada's foremost engineers, Sir Sanford Fleming, officially reported to Ottawa that Burrard Inlet was the best harbor, and in his opinion the most strategic outlet for sea trade of Western Canada, among the many places he had examined as terminus for a trans-Canada railway. So it was that Burrard Inlet at last became known as a harbor into which great ships might enter safely, notwithstanding that Captain George Vancouver, from his brief rowboat examination in 1792 of what he named on his chart "Burrard's Channel," had declared in the Journal of his Voyage of Discovery, "this channel could not be deemed navigable for shipping." The which sounds very odd today, when far bigger ships than ever sailed in by Captain Vancouver may navigate safely to Port Moody and Indian River, the two terminal arms of "this channel!"

There were troubles for British Columbia in general, and intrigues directly relating to Burrard Inlet in particular, after its people in 1871 were induced—*seduced* seemed to be the fit word for a time in the wake of the event—to join up with Canada, under promise of a railway, for which Prime Minister Mackenzie subsequently sought to substitute a buggy road. But in 1879 the evading Mackenzie Government met with severe defeat in general elections. Affairs took a turn for the better in British Columbia after the return to power of Sir John A. Macdonald.

In 1880 Sir John admitted that he had been wrong and Mackenzie had been right about *Esquimalt;* which obviously was no proper place for a Pacific railway terminus. And he admitted that Mackenzie had been right

† *Nature Unspoiled* — YOURS TO ENJOY YOURS TO PROTECT

**"RED HEAD DUCKS"** *by T. M. Shortt, Ornithologist.*
The above illustration shows red head ducks in their natural Canadian habitat.

THE HUNTER—*a Conservationist*
The hunter, too, becomes a conservationist *if* he adheres rigidly to bag limits, kills destructive animals and birds whenever possible and respects the forest laws regarding camp fires, etc.

Over the cool, sun streaked marsh—a breath-taking whir-r-r . . . heralds their coming. 'RED HEADS', twin symbols of brilliance and grace, sweep overhead—are gone. But conservation measures will ensure their *return,* year after year, in increasing numbers.
*"Sanctuaries have been established, many of them being marshy lakes which restore former breeding and resting places . . . By assisting the agencies whose efforts are directed towards conservation everyone of us can have a part in the preservation of Canada's water-fowl."

* An excerpt from—CONSERVATION and CANADA'S MIGRATORY WATER-FOWL, by J. L. Baillie Jr., one in a series of pamphlets published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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about Burrard Inlet being the right place; at the same time condemning the delay of Mackenzie in pushing construction of the railway to quick completion, as promised. But then Sir John himself went wrong by officially fixing *Port Moody*, one far end of Burrard Inlet, as the terminus, instead of *Coal Harbor*, on the widest part of it, and near to its entrance; the shipping advantages of which were plain to be seen by anyone with a disinterested eye. But there were real estate interests involved, and there was a bitter wrangle over the question of extension of the line from Port Moody.

In May, 1884, the Hon. William Smithe, Premier of British Columbia, went to Montreal to confer with William Van Horne, at that time General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate. Smithe strongly advised the extension of the line to Coal Harbor. Van Horne said he would go out and see for himself before making a decision, and would do it without delay. But he did delay month after month beyond the time promised. When finally he did arrive he was in a very demanding mood. For the proposed extension he wanted the exasperated Premier Smithe to agree to giving a grant to the syndicate of all the Crown lands belonging to the province from Port Moody down to Point Grey, and also wanted all the foreshore rights from Port Moody to Point Grey, except such as had already been obtained by the Hastings Saw Mill, and a few private owners with small holdings, and excluding of course what was under Naval Reserve. Smithe declared this preposterous. Under strong pressure put upon him he did his best to protect provincial interests. Eventually there was a compromise, and the Syndicate got more than half of what Van Horne had demanded, for having the extension made to Coal Harbor; where, for compelling commercial reasons, the Canadian Pacific Railway would have been extended without grant from the people of another dollar or another acre; and even if the company had to beg for the right to extend, just as the Great Northern Railway, under James Hill, had to beg for the right of his company to extend to Vancouver. Hill, of the American road, was a Canadian; Van Horne of the Canadian road was an American, as was also his successor, Lord Shaughnessy.

In August, 1884, Van Horne arrived by ship at Victoria from the *City*, as British Columbians in those days called San Francisco for short. He had some indecisive conferences with Smithe. Then he took boat to New Westminster, and thence by the old corduroy road to Gastown, on the edge of Coal Harbor. He made careful examination of the south shore of Burrard Inlet from Port Moody down and around to English Bay and Point Grey.

One afternoon in Gastown at the Deighton House, which was Gassy Jack's hotel, Van Horne, in social symposium with a few leading residents—equivalent of a cocktail party these days — expressed himself as much impressed with the advantages of Coal Harbor as a railway terminus. Furthermore, and quite casually, he gave it as his opinion, in case his Syndicate could be persuaded to extend the railway from Port Moody to Coal Harbor, that a good name for the new city would be VANCOUVER!

One at the party who made note of this was Walter Gravelly, of the real estate firm of Innes and Gravelly, hopefully established among the tall timbers not far from the Deighton House. Next month appeared in print *for the first time* the name *Vancouver* as referring to the city to come at Coal Harbor. It called to the world from a monthly magazine published at Portland, Oregon, which was known as *The West Shore*. In the issue of that magazine for September, 1884, at page 304, there was an article about Coal Harbor over the signature of Innes and Gravelly, from which I here quote the last paragraph:

"It is only once in a lifetime that the public have such a chance as the present, and we would recommend those who have money to invest to investigate the merits of Vancouver, on Coal Harbor, before making other investments."

The which remains good advice unto this day. And so, from an *Englishman* of Dutch descent and an *American* of Dutch descent, of two *vans* there was conveyed the new name for the ugly duckling of Gastown, soggy beside Coal Harbor, to emerge as the beautiful swan which was to be, and which eventually would spread its wings around all of Burrard Inlet. Contemplating this, one of our Western Canadian poets, the late A. M. Stephen, was inspired to pen this wonder-glinting line:

"Vancouver — the sound of a wave breaking on the shores of the Future!"

• •

# Grain of Sand

**By W. B. FOSTER**

THE Grain of Sand rolled into the office. "Look at me," he said. "I am now one grain on the Beach of Time. I have been organized and organized until I have reached this pass. Say," he added, taking out his watch, "what time is it? My watch says ten o'clock, but what is organized time?"

I looked at my watch. "Organized time," I replied, "is eleven o'clock."

"Thank you," he said, moving his watch up an hour.

"I joined again last night," he confided. "We had a guest-speaker who discussed the need of uniformity in the spacing of turnip plants. We formed the Canadian Turnip Spacing Association and are asking the government to make it illegal to have less than a foot of space between turnip plants. We wired the government for legislation."

"Wired?" I asked, thinking perhaps I had not heard him correctly.

"Sure," he replied. "Our guest-speaker said a telegram scares a government more than a letter would do."

"Who are your officers?" I asked.

"I don't know," he said. "We didn't bother about that; just left it to a nominating committee."

"When and if you get this legislation," I remarked, "your freedom to grow your turnips as you like will be ended. Have you thought of that?"

"Mister," he replied, "I've been organized to the point where loss of freedom doesn't bother me. I told you when I came in I was just one grain on the Beach of Time."

"Do you belong to many organizations?" I asked.

"A lot," he replied.

"Do you elect all your officers by nominating committee?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied. "You see we can't stay long enough to choose the officers ourselves, as we have to hurry to other meetings the same night."

"What is the future of the nominating committee as an institution?" I inquired. "Do you think it holds the world's fate in its hands?"

"I wouldn't go that far," replied the Grain of Sand. "But in Canada the time is coming when we will have a nominating committee to select the membership of the House of Commons. The slate will be announced in a nation-wide radio hookup. The election will be held by means of two-way radio. Someone will move that we accept the slate as read. The motion will be seconded and passed."

"What makes you think it will be passed?" I asked.

"Because," he replied, "it would be a social error to add to the list of nominees or to vote No. You are aware how it is right now in your own organizations."

"True," I said; "I just hadn't thought of that angle."

"I'm going to another meeting tonight," said the Grain of Sand, preparing to leave. "We're going to organize The Canadian Friends of Tibet, if we can find a guest-speaker. The nominating committee is already on the job."


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slaloming along like an expert . . . and looking like an expert, too, from the stream-lined fit of your jacket to the sharp, tapered line of your slacks! Ski-wise and winter-warm, like all the wonderful snow-time fashions at EATON'S

# British Natural Rubber Groves Seem Doomed

By JOHN L. MARSTON
*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**Natural rubber, formerly the most important single export of the British Colonial Empire, does not appear to have a prosperous future ahead, says Mr. Marston. Current synthetic production in Canada and the U.S. of approximately 51,000 and 700,000 tons annually may force all but the most efficient Malayan estates off the market (and the majority are almost primitive), with the possible exception of those run by native producers, which, with very low labor costs, may still be able to compete in price with synthetic.**

*London.*

THERE is nothing particularly new in the demand of Mr. F. D. Ascoli, chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, that natural rubber should be freed from control. But his frank admission that in 1947 the present price of 1s. 2d. per pound, fixed in the agreement with the U.S. for the second half of the present year, can probably not be held is a new element in the plantation companies' case.

In the depression years there was such a glut of rubber that it could scarcely be sold at 2d. per pound. The war called forth a huge demand. Japan conquered Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, together providing 80 per cent of the world supply of natural rubber. Efforts were made by some luckless explorers—some of whom are untraced to this day—to retap the wealth of rubber in the Amazon basin. But more effective, and of incalculable long-term significance, was the development of an immense new synthetic rubber industry in North America.

Current production of the U.S. synthetic rubber industry is above 700,000 tons, which compares with an actual production of 600,000 tons of natural in Malaya, and somewhat more in the Netherlands Indies, in 1941. Output of the Netherlands Indies is at present an unknown quantity. Malayan production, which was only a few thousand tons in 1945, should be about 70 per cent of pre-war totals by the end of this year, and, with synthetic output further expanded, there is likely to be a considerable excess of supply over even an abnormally large demand next year—1¼-1½ million tons, as against 1 million tons before the war. Potential production of natural and synthetic together may, indeed, be as high as 4½-4¾ million tons, and normal post-war consumption 1½-1¾ million tons.

That the Rubber Growers' Association should be so anxious for decontrol with that not very promising prospect in view is at first difficult to understand. That it should publicly invite free competition with synthetic rubber, with the evidence of the quality and costs of the synthetic product available, is on the face of it a remarkable show of confidence in the superiority of natural rubber.

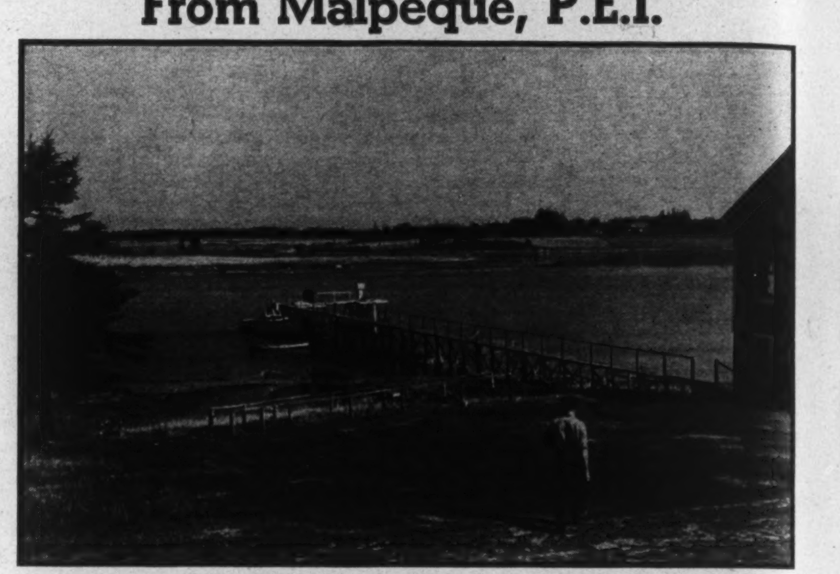
### Question of Cost

More probably, it is just the opposite. The evidence seems to suggest that "rubber" produced by the scientific application of chemical processes will eventually erase the plantations altogether from the industrial scene, unless they can produce at costs which at present are hardly dreamed of. Their best hope is to make what money they can while there is still an accumulated demand to be met, expecting a very lean time a year or two later.

Meantime, there is at present a valuable assured market in the U.K. Imports of synthetic rubber have ceased, and, all tires manufactured

(*Continued on Next Page*)

# Canada's Finest Oysters Come From Malpeque, P.E.I.



**Malpeque Bay's shallow salty waters are a natural reservoir for oysters but research at the Department of Fisheries' station there (right above) has made them even more productive of recent years. Harvesting starts in September and lasts three months, during which time thousands of barrels are shipped to exclusive restaurants and clubs across the continent.**

**Oystermen lease sections of ocean floor from the Government. During harvest-time oysters are scraped up and those still too small are put back. Following instructions of the Department's scientists . . .**

*—Photos by Richard Harrington*

**. . . fishermen place concrete-coated frames called spat-collectors in the sea after late-summer spawning so that larvae may "set" on a clean, hard surface (blobs on frame pictured above are minute oysters), and to prevent large numbers being smothered in silt. Frames remain under water till spring, when tiny oysters are detached and spread over a cleared portion of ocean floor or placed in trays on sea bed to grow for 5-7 years.**

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Will Labor See the Light?

By P. M. RICHARDS

BECAUSE the man in the street has begun to look critically at the prices and quality of the goods in the store windows, some business commentators are talking as if a No. 1 grade depression were right ahead. That scarcely seems possible; the world-wide need for goods and services is too great for that. This column's view is that if buyers are becoming more choosy, more insistent on value, it's constructive rather than otherwise in that it will tend to bring about an increase of efficiency in the productive system generally, particularly on the part of labor, which is something that is badly needed. And it will tend to do it now or soon instead of later, when it might be too late.

If a not-too-painful recession, early in 1947, results in knocking some of the nonsense out of our social-economic thinking and brings about a wider realization that our ability to enjoy certain levels of wages and social benefits depends upon our ability to provide goods at prices which consumers here and abroad (remembering that one-third of our national income has come from foreign trade) are able and willing to pay, we shall be the gainers. It will be especially beneficial if we get that understanding before the existing shortages of goods have been satisfied, which should be by 1949 or 1950. That will be the real time of test of our economic soundness. This, in fact, is where our real ground for concern lies. Can we get our productive system into a healthier condition before that time arrives?

### A High Individual Output

To have a satisfactorily high standard of living for all, we must have high productivity—a high individual output per worker. So far in this postwar period the trend has been strongly toward a lower output per worker, as a result of the shortening of working hours and the placing of limitations on production and labor's insistence on wage and working concessions without regard for their effects on the market for products. This is not a wholly new trend, of course, but previously its effects on productivity had been offset by constant improvement in the quality and quantity of the machines with which men work, so that over-all output was steadily rising, and at a higher rate on this continent than prevailed in competitive countries throughout the world. We are not entitled to assume that this will be the case in future.

Our great problem, economically, is how to promote labor's understanding of the factors responsible for our material well-being. Says Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, New York commentator on economics, "There is the misunderstanding that any gains exacted in collective bargaining are at the expense of the employer. And businessmen have fallen for that sophistry and have contributed to the misunderstanding by not making it clear that the businessman, the employer, is only a go-between; that he is merely an intermediary who brings the worker into touch with raw materials and tools and brings the product of the worker into contact with the customer, and that it is the customer who meets all elements of business costs, including the labor costs, the cost of taxes, the cost of materials and services bought from others, the cost of depreciation (the wearing out of the tools and the growing old-fashioned of the machines), and also the cost of capital—that is, the return to the owners for the use of their savings. So that when increases are added to the cost sheet, they must in turn be passed along to the customer. It is the customer who is asked to assume the additional burdens, not the businessman who is only the go-between."

### Get Down the Costs

Somehow, says Rukeyser, there must be understanding on the part of workers, farmers, civil servants and others that we all exchange goods and services with one another, that all of us as specialized workers exchange the products of our year's labor with those of other specialized workers, and that the important thing is to get down the costs so that, in terms of our hours of labor, we produce more in an hour's work and have more to exchange in return for an hour's work.

To keep the economy balanced and thriving, it is desirable that the major groups proceed in tempo and harmony so that they can trade with one another. If through political miscalculations or through pressure group force, not based on reason and understanding, one or more major economic groups are pushed out of balance with the others, that is an undesirable trend not only for the groups directly involved but for the country as a whole, because prosperity rests on balanced income relationships among all the producing groups, who give employment to one another by interchanging among themselves the products of their year's labor. Though these truths are elementary, they are not admitted by the advocates of full employment by legislation.

The unpleasant prospect is that we are going to enter upon the difficult time after 1949, when the replenishment period is past and international competition is again very keen, with individual productivity at a low level and unit cost of production high. We may then see high wages for those working (as the result of successful labor union drives) but large and growing unemployment due to lessened demand for our goods because of high prices. The highly-paid workers would then have to pay to support the unemployed, and on balance would be worse off, along with everybody else. Not a nice outlook for a country as dependent on foreign trade as Canada. But perhaps our labor will see the light before then.

(*Continued from Page 42*)
in Britain will be made of natural rubber. Existing stocks of synthetic will be used for those purposes where special resistance to heat or oil is needed—a significant admission of the superiority of the synthetic product for at least some uses.

In the long period of south-east Asia's natural rubber monopoly very little was done to develop the industry from its primitive stage. The great majority of the trees which represent the present capital of the plantations are directly descended from the wild rubber trees, *Hevea Braziliensis*, which were brought thousands of miles from the Amazon basin.

Those trees are yielding well now, but only because the Japanese exploited the plantations very little and they have benefited from the long rest. Many of the plantations are now planting trees which will give yields several times those of the normal tree. The productivity of labor will be correspondingly increased—a vital factor, for the supply of Chinese and Tamil labor remains scarce and the Malays still suffer from malnutrition, and labor costs are mounting steadily. But the effort to reduce costs to a level where the estates can compete with the synthetic product seems doomed to fail.

This is not a matter of passing interest, a shift of demand from one set of producers to another. For rubber was, until the Japanese invasion of Malaya, the most important single product exported from the British Colonial Empire, and it was for some years the largest single import into the United States. Rubber shares are an important, though an unpredictable, market on the London Stock Exchange, and rubber interests have hitherto ranked as a major asset of the British Empire.

However, before the synthetic producers begin to assume the mantle of the once-prosperous Malayan and N.E.I. estates, they should consider an element in the rubber situation which often gets less than due attention. This is the native producer of S.E. Asia. His collective potential capacity has been estimated by the leading authority, Mr. P. T. Bauer, as over rather than under the estates' capacity of 1.6 million tons per annum. He is not troubled by labor costs, and even with prices at their lowest extremity he still finds it worth while to produce. N.E.I. natives in 1936 exported 149,000 tons at 1d. per pound f.o.b., after paying a special tax of about 1d. per pound!

It may be that the massive competition of synthetic rubber will drive all but the most efficient estates into liquidation but will fail to dislodge the native producers. It may be that the trees developed by the planters will pass gradually into native hands and will be exploited on an almost cost-free basis, such that prices will still compete successfully with the great new rubber industries of North America and the slowly developing ones of Europe. If so, the rubber-user's millenium will have arrived.

## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Criminal Code Change May Follow Beaulieu Market Manipulation

**By JOHN H. GRANT**

ONE outcome of the investigation by the Ontario Securities Commission into trading in shares of Beaulieu Yellowknife Gold Mines—the stock in which speculators are estimated to have lost more than $1,000,000 last spring—may be a change in the Criminal Code of Canada. At time of writing Ontario's Attorney-General, Leslie Blackwell, is reported to have made a request to Ottawa for a change in the Criminal Code to deal with stock manipulation. The exhaustive report on the probe into the spectacular gyrations in Beaulieu shares reveals that the market was an artificial one, not fixed by public demand or buying, but states, there is no evidence that promoters achieved their purpose by "deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means." In the United States it is a criminal offence to manipulate a market artificially and the commission report recommended serious consideration of an amendment to the Criminal Code of the Dominion to prohibit this type of operation. Numerous recommendations are also made to the Toronto Stock Exchange, on which the shares are listed, with a view to preventing a similar occurrence in the future. The report which takes up 11 pages goes into complete detail regarding the history of the gold prospect, its financial set-up and the market operations, where finally the stock was driven down from a high of $2.65 to around 70 cents a share.

A picture of market operation which in the finish proved the undoing of the financial sponsors is revealed by the report. In the opinion of the commission the contributing factors resulting in the severe market break were threefold, the artificial price level, the practice of selling very large blocks of stock at substantial discounts and having these blocks thrown back on the market, and an editorial attack by the Northern Miner which precipitated a flood of selling. It is apparent that the company's treasury only benefitted to a very small degree from the operations of the financial backers who got their first 900,000 shares at three cents, and altogether 1,650,000 shares at an average of 14 cents a share. The insiders also played with the traders selling short, providing them with stock below the market price, the report finds. One New York market operator, who secured a block of stock below the market for the purpose of creating interest and distributing shares "ruthlessly betrayed the trust placed in him" the report states. While at first the insiders made considerable money in the end they found themselves taking a beating. The advertising in connection with Beaulieu is described as "optimistic, enthusiastic, even flamboyant, and perhaps, to some extent misleading, but never false." The diamond drilling done on the property is described as "close" or "pinpoint" and the publication of the extremely high assays which resulted gave the inexperienced and uninformed shareholder or mining speculator, "an unreal and over-optimistic picture of the property."

Another Quebec company, Lapaska Mines, located in Louvicourt township, plans shaft sinking. An extensive diamond drilling program (over 70 holes) has indicated two favorable zones on the large property, which adjoins Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation on the east. The favorable zone is reported to cross the Lapaska holdings for a total distance of 9,000 feet.

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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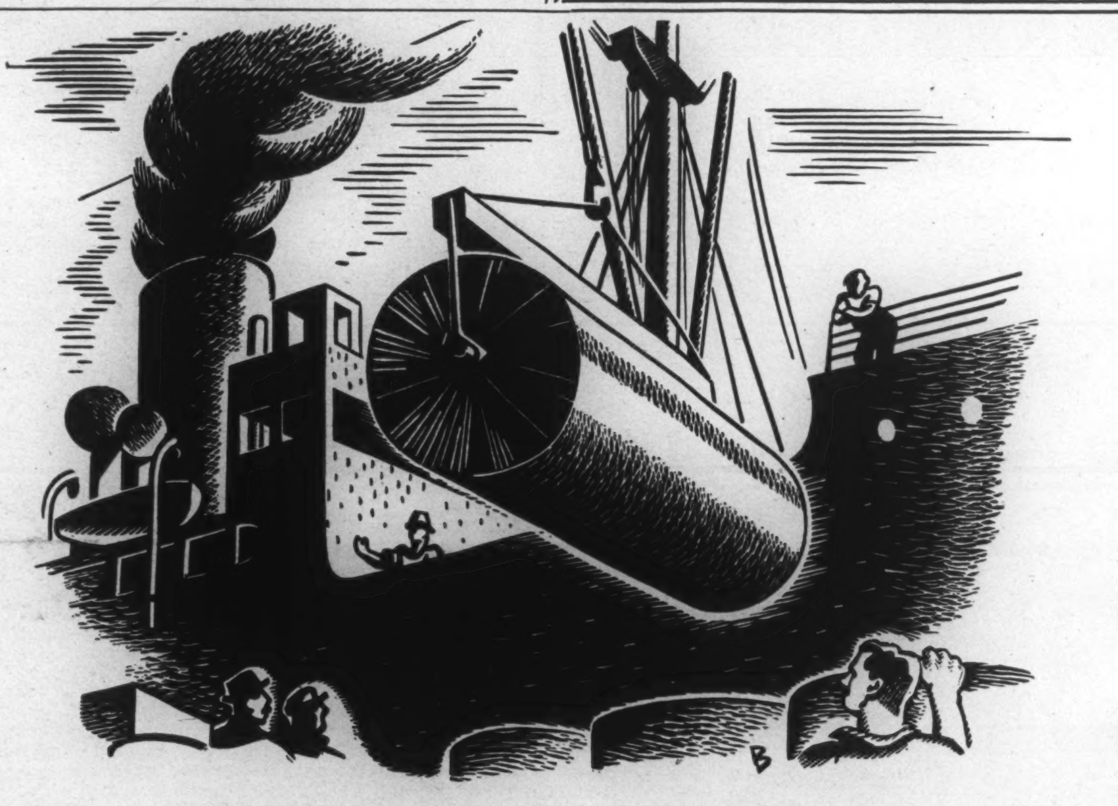

THE KEY PIECE
IN CANADA'S EXPORT PICTURE

HON. J. A. MACKINNON,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

*"One-third of the income of all Canadians comes from our foreign trade. Pulp and paper is the largest single item in this trade. By increasing our exports, pulp and paper has made an immense contribution to our ability to buy the goods we need from abroad. It has thus helped to improve our living standards, opened wider opportunities for our people, and added stature to our land. Our pulp and paper markets throughout the world therefore play an important role in maintaining prosperity in Canada."*

Jas. A. MacKinnon

Three-quarters of Canada's pulp and paper production is exported. Pulp and paper normally accounts for from 14 to 24 per cent of total Canadian exports. Their value exceeds that of meat, wheat, or gold. Pulp and paper now brings annually to Canada $300 million from abroad which is mainly paid out in wages to Canadians. To-day, every second newspaper page in the world is printed on Canadian paper.

The four main sources of Canada's wealth are forests, farms, minerals, and water power. The industry uses the water power to convert the forest crop into wealth. For decades, the exports and the national income of Canada have paralleled the activity of its pulp and paper trade. Prosperity in the industry and in Canada are inseparable.

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W. M. ANDERSON, C.B.E.

Norman S. Robertson, K.C. has been elected President of North American Life Assurance Company to succeed the late D. E. Kilgour. Mr. Robertson, who has been a Director of the Company since 1941, is the senior partner of Robertson, Fleury and Lane, barristers of Toronto.

W. M. Anderson, C.B.E., F.A.S., F.A.I.A., General Manager of the Company, has been made a member of the Board of Directors.

# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*R. C. D., Kingston, Ont.*—I am informed that the shaft at GOLDEN ARROW MINES had reached a depth of 220 feet on October 5th. The intention is to sink to 300 feet with establishment of a level at 250 feet. The indicated orebody will then be thoroughly investigated at the 250-foot horizon. The company owns 400 acres in Hislop township, and 40 acres in McCann township, Ramore area. Sinking is being carried out with hydro-electric power and a half-mile road has been built connecting the shaft-site with the Ferguson highway. Company officials express themselves as gratified over the progress made in view of shortage of men and materials of all kinds.

*P. A. J., Fort William, Ont.*—Total sales and earnings of WESTERN GROCERS LTD., on the basis of results experienced so far in the current year, will not be less than those reported for the previous year, W. P. Riley, president and general manager, says. Higher retainable profits should accrue to the benefit of shareholders through the lower tax rate now in effect. Earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, excluding $80,000 refundable portion of excess profits tax, totalled $348,108, equal to $5.83 a share on the $20 par $1.40 series preference stock. Including refundable portion, earnings were equivalent to $7.17 a share.

*E. P. C., Cornwall, Ont.*—The payment of three cents per share on September 30 brought 1946 dividends of CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES to 12 cents, the same amount as distributed last year. While earnings met dividend requirements for the first half of the year, this is not expected to be the case for the last half. Due to the unsatisfactory labor situation, along with the reduction in the price of gold on account of dollar parity, a reduction in dividends is not unlikely. The management plans to place emphasis on development work, which will necessitate a greater portion of earnings. Mill capacity is 400 tons a day, but this is now down to around 250 and may have to be cut to 200 tons or less. Earlier in the year the mill rate was as high as 350 tons. The company's policy however, means that when labor conditions improve, the mine will be in a stronger physical position. The winze which is being deepened to 3,400 feet is now down below 2,855 feet. Estimated net profit for the first half of the current year was 6.77 cents per share as compared with 6.24 cents in the like period of 1945.

*R.V.S., London, Ont.* — NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.'s sales so far this year show an increase over the corresponding period last year, it is learned. Net profit for the year is expected to be well in excess of the $346,355 earned last year which was equivalent to 80 cents a common share. For first six months this year net profit, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes, was $193,491, equal to 44 cents a share on the common stock on present capitalization.

*T. H. S., Newcastle, N. B.* — As PRESTON EAST DOME MINES is following a policy of conserving its resources for current mine development, this was reflected in the quarterly dividend distribution on October 15. The last payment was 1½ cents per share as compared with three cents in the four preceding quarters and 25 and 30 cents a share per year in the early war years. At that time labor and material costs were normal and taxes low on account of large write-offs for plant and preproduction. It must be remembered that the expected postwar return of mines to normal operation has failed to materialize and that the upward price trend of labor and materials has not been interrupted. Directors of Preston state that there has been an increase in labor and material costs of 30% from 1942 to 1946. Underground development work is being increased as rapidly as possible and the ground is reported reacting favorably especially in the west porphyry area. It is expected it will be the end of the year before any detailed picture of conditions on the new levels can be secured, but early indications have been quite encouraging.

*F.P.L., Montreal Que.* — Sales of AULT & WIBORG PROPRIETARY LTD. this year are running at a record level and are substantially ahead of similar period of 1945, official sources report. Earnings are better, but the improvement, due to higher production costs, increased prices of materials and price ceilings and controls, is not in the same proportion as increase in the volume of business. As has been the case in recent years, the demand is far in excess of supply, and the main prob-

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Components of a Rally

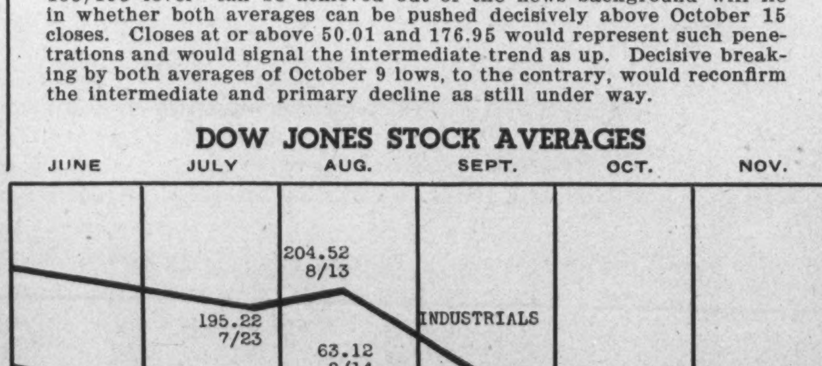
BY HARUSPEX

**THE CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): Downside penetration of February 1946 low points by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages confirms a primary downtrend as under way, duration and extent indeterminate. The Intermediate Trend is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average.**

From a number of angles a news background is being built up out of which the market could achieve a rally of full technical proportions. Third quarter earnings reports in the U.S.A. are now coming in and, on balance, they are quite favorable as compared with the same period of last year. Fourth quarter dividend increases are also making good reading. A freight rate decision affecting American railroads may come at an early date and it is generally felt that a reasonable degree of relief will be granted. Lastly, the American Administration has recently started on a path of releasing the country from those war controls that have proved burdensome to a peacetime economy.

Market developments, over recent weeks, have been in keeping with the improving near-term picture, as outlined above. There has been a reduction in the volume of shares traded as the market, after minor upswings, has moved successively into new low ground. These successive sell-offs have also failed to make substantial headway into new low ground. Last week, in turn, the railroad and industrial averages sold down toward their low closes of October 9 but were unable to close below such figures. Test as to whether intermediate rally—say, to the 185/195 level—can be achieved out of the news background will lie in whether both averages can be pushed decisively above October 15 closes. Closes at or above 50.01 and 176.95 would represent such penetrations and would signal the intermediate trend as up. Decisive breaking by both averages of October 9 lows, to the contrary, would reconfirm the intermediate and primary decline as still under way.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**

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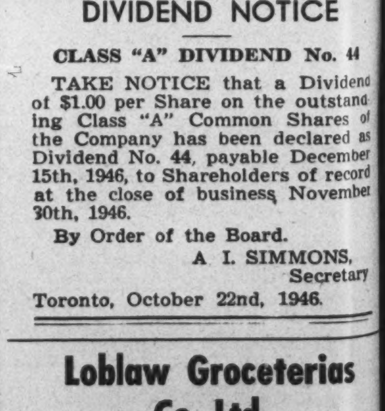


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DIVIDEND NOTICE

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 44

TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 44, payable December 15th, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary

Toronto, October 22nd, 1946.

**Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1946, payable on the 2nd day of December, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of November, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary

Toronto, October 24th, 1946.

lem is the acquisition of adequate and suitable supplies. New building and expansion program for Aulcraft Paints Ltd. is about 85 per cent completed. Earnings for the year 1945 were reported at $202,065, equal after preferred dividends to $4.13 a share on the common.

*F.E.M., Charlottetown, P.E.I.*—The results secured by UNION MINING CORP. on the former Numaque and Auriac properties, east of Lamaque and Sigma, in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec, have been inconclusive. While some interesting values were obtained on both properties considerable more work remains to be done before a more definite opinion can be advanced, because of the erratic nature of indications. Diamond drilling has been discontinued for the time being, but I understand will be resumed when conditions become more favorable. The properties have not yet been fully tested. The company's financial position is excellent, cash and securities being valued at around $400,000.

*N. D. E., Hamilton, Ont.*—Substantial improvement in earnings of MILTON BRICK CO. for the six months ended June 30 was mainly due to an increase of 7 per cent allowed in selling price by the W.P.T. Board. A further moderate increase in production is expected during the final half, and profits for 1946 will be considerably above 1945's. Earnings for the first six months totalled $21,770, equal to 7.3 cents a share, compared with $21,468 for 1945.

*H. B. D., Camrose, Alta.* — While no date has been set yet for commencement of milling at RENABIE MINES, in the Missinabie area, subsidiary of Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake gold producer, officials are hopeful the 300-ton mill and other buildings will be completed early in 1947. Some delays have been experienced by the shortage of manpower and slow delivery of materials. In August the mine machinery was reported as about 60 per cent delivered, but the milling equipment was slower in arriving. A new shaft is to be commenced this fall, but if not completed when production starts the mill will be supplied from the old shaft and surface dumps. The mine has been opened on two levels and it was estimated, when development had to be stopped early in the war, ore reserves were close to 315,000 tons grading around $10 per ton. Three diamond drill holes put down from the 250-foot horizon intersected commercial widths and values, two of the holes cutting the "D" body at a vertical depth of 500 feet. A new vein four feet wide was disclosed while the site for the mill was being excavated.

*B. E. S., Midland, Ont.* — LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.'s total common dividends of $1.70 a share for the current year represent the largest annual disbursement to be made on the issue since 1930 when $3.20 a share was paid. After a lapse of nine years, the company resumed dividends on the common with a 50-cent payment in 1940. In December, 1941, the issue was placed on a regular quarterly basis of 30 cents a share, which rate had been in effect until the recent declaration of a regular 40-cent quarterly dividend plus a 40-cent bonus.

*A.D.C., Fort William, Ont.*—Yes, LUNWARD GOLD MINES, where a shaft is planned to an initial depth of 625 feet, shapes up as a large, low grade proposition having an average value between $5 and $7 per ton. The property consists of 45 claims in the Sioux Lookout area, Red Lake district, acquired from Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines, which holds control. As the ore grade is on the low side a mill of 750 tons daily capacity is expected to be erected in order to assure a profitable operation. Four ore zones were tested on the property and two new zones carrying values have been discovered. Recent diamond drilling, southwest of the main zone, has added 1,000 feet to the zone, which in previous estimates was given a length of 400 feet and average width of 10 to 12 feet. The extension of this zone has delayed selection of the shaft site. Probability of two shafts was previously mentioned. The values in the main or No. 1 zone are mostly low, but occasional good sections are encountered and gold persists throughout the length of the holes. The No. 2 Zone has been drilled over a length of 1,000 feet, showing erratic values throughout the structure.

# The Stock Appraiser

**By W. GRANT THOMSON**

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as;

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

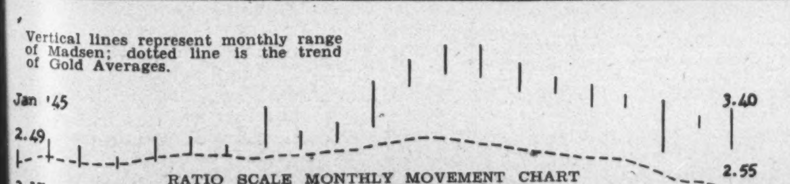
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

## Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines Limited

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRICE 27 Sept. 46 | — | $2.75 |
| YIELD | — | 3.0% |
| INVESTMENT INDEX | — | 143 |
| GROUP | — | "C" |
| FACTORS | — | Favorable |

| | Averages | | Madsen | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last 1 month | Down | 8.9% | Down | 15.4% |
| Last 12 months | Down | 27.4% | | Unch |
| 1942-1946 range | Up | 193.6% | Up | 1716.6% |
| 1946 decline | Down | 37.9% | Down | 55.0% |




RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
MADSEN RED LAKE
One of the attractive golds.

SUMMARY: A more reduced ratio scale than that usually employed has been necessary in order to portray the wide price range of Madsen Red Lake.

Those who buy shares in gold mining companies, and particularly those who try to appraise their value, know how quickly one or two drill holes can change the entire picture of a mine in the earlier stages. Madsen, however, appears to be getting beyond the stage where its long range plans can be easily upset. Those looking for low priced speculation should find Madsen Red Lake above average.

It is easier to evaluate the worth of higher priced stocks than those in the lower brackets. As a matter of fact it has been found through studies made during the past, that it is safer to leave the appraisal of stocks that sell under $3.00 per share to more venturesome analysts.

Madsen Red Lake is currently selling too close to that figure, but its action during the past year or two has merited a favorable rating. Speculators always become too enthusiastic on advancing markets and carry favorites too high and on the inevitable reaction the fall of their pets is difficult to understand. But to those who make a study of stock habits the 55% decline in Madsen from its 1946 high is understandable when placed beside its advance from 1942. It is quite likely to be one of the leaders when the gold averages again move upward.

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**LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED**
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)
**DIVIDEND NO. 107**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fourteenth day of December, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of November, 1946.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, November 1st, 1946.

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS

**S. R. Mackellar & Co.**
*Established 1926*
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. Toronto 1

**BANK OF MONTREAL**
ESTABLISHED 1817
**DIVIDEND NO. 334**

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1946.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next.

The chair to be taken at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Board,
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 15th October, 1946.

**NORANDA MINES, LIMITED**
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable December 14th to shareholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
J. R. Bradfield,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 25th, 1946.

**CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED**
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. BUTLER,
Toronto, November 1, 1946. Secretary.

## ABOUT INSURANCE

# New British Legislation Abolishes Government Deposit Requirements

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Some rather radical changes have been made in the legislative enactments in Great Britain relating to the transaction of insurance business by private insurers, the avowed purpose of the changes being to make the British insurance market even more attractive to overseas clients than in the past.**

**While, on the one hand, the new legislation establishes a higher standard of solvency for those engaged in insurance business, on the other hand it abolishes the system of requiring companies transacting the different classes of insurance to make Government deposits of specified amounts.**

AS A large proportion of the insurance in force in Canada, particularly in the fire and casualty lines, is carried with British incorporated companies and their Canadian incorporated affiliates, the insuring public in this country have a practical interest in the legislative enactments which apply to the transaction of the business in Great Britain as well as those which are applicable to the business in Canada.

Two important pieces of insurance legislation became law in Great Britain this year. Besides enacting the National Insurance Act, a far-reaching social insurance measure based largely on the celebrated Beveridge Report, and which has already been dealt with in a previous article on this page, the British Parliament also passed The Assurance Companies Act, 1946, relating to the transaction of insurance by private insurers. This Act is regarded as the most outstanding insurance legislation enacted in Great Britain since the principal Act was passed in 1909.

### Former Provisions

By those in the business the 1909 Act had long been regarded as inadequate in certain respects, and changes had been recommended by parliamentary committees, by the Clauson Committee in 1927 and by the Cassel Committee in 1937. While considerable time was spent in preliminary consideration of their recommendations, no government before the war had included amending legislation in their programs. During the war the matter was necessarily shelved.

To grasp the significance of the principal changes which have been made in the law, it is necessary to look at some of the main provisions of the earlier Act which the present measure supersedes. The 1909 Act provided for the filing of annual accounts with the Board of Trade, a Department of the Government, and for the making of deposits with the Government in respect of the classes of insurance coming within the Act, the position being that separate deposits of £20,000 each were required from insurance companies in respect of (1) life, (2) employers' liability, and (3) bond investment business.

A company transacting fire or accident business was also required to make a deposit of £20,000 unless it had made one of the above mentioned deposits. Separate deposits of £20,000 for industrial life insurance business and £15,000 for motor vehicle insurance business were also required. Under the Air Navigation Act, 1936, a company transacting aircraft insurance business would, when the act operated, have been required to deposit £20,000 unless it had made a deposit for motor vehicle insurance business.

Under the 1909 Act the supervisory powers of the Board of Trade scarcely went beyond the scrutiny of the annual returns, but these powers were extended by the Assurance Companies (Winding Up) Acts, 1933 and 1935, under which the Board of

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FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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*Management Services that include:*

¶ Time, motion and methods study.
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¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
¶ Training in techniques of personnel selection, placement and job instruction.
¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgeting, profit and cost control methods and systems.
¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

Our booklet, "What is Industrial Engineering?" explains in some detail these phases of our service. We will be pleased to send you a copy on request.

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J.D. Woods, *President* W.L. Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G.P. Clarkson • D.M. Turnbull • B.H. Rieger

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THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

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The soprano, at times, sings sweet.

But it takes a lot of writing before you can hear her.

For radio stations build studios, buy transmitters, pay salaries. To chart a *written record* of business facts with speed and economy, they turn, often, to Moore Business Forms.

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Trade was empowered to require information beyond that prescribed by the Act of 1909, and, if it found a company to be insolvent, to apply to the Court for a winding-up order.

As under these Winding-up Acts insolvency had the ordinary meaning of inability to pay any debt arising, consequently the Board of Trade was unable to take action to prevent such stage being reached. Under the present measure, power is given to wind up a company after it has deteriorated to a certain extent but while it still has assets adequate to cover its liabilities to the public.

## Higher Solvency Standard

A new and higher standard of solvency is established by the 1946 Act. It provides that any company transacting general business (being business within the 1909 Act other than long term, e.g. life and annuity) will be deemed to be insolvent unless its total assets exceed its total liabilities (other than share capital) by £50,000, or, if greater, 10 per cent of its premium income from business other than long-term business. A two-year period of grace is provided for new companies and also for existing companies, if the existing deposits are not withdrawn and no fresh class of business is commenced.

Probably the provision in the new Act which will attract most attention on this side of the water is the one which provides for the abolition of the deposit requirements of the 1909 Act and for the withdrawal of existing deposits by companies which conform with the higher standard of solvency. A purely life company may also withdraw its existing deposit if it has a paid-up share capital of £50,000, or if its assets exceed its liabilities by that sum.

This abrogation of the system of Government deposits is in line with the views expressed by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, on the second reading of the measure in the House of Commons. He said there were very real objections to the earmarking of assets in a particular country for meeting the obligations arising in that country, though the latter method is followed in the case of many countries. If the total resources are pooled, rather than scattered in various countries as Government deposits, it was pointed out, they will be freely available to meet an emergency wherever it may arise.

## "Mushrooms" Discouraged

Marine, aviation and transit insurance business come under the 1946 Act. They did not come under the 1909 Act. The new Act will also have the effect of discouraging the formation of new mushroom companies, as it stipulates that an insurance company must have a minimum paid-up capital of £50,000, though there is a conditional saving provision for existing companies.

It is to be noted that the provisions of the new Act are the same for both home and outside companies. The President of the Board of Trade in his speech in the Commons said: "The Dominion and foreign companies in this country will receive exactly the same treatment as the United Kingdom companies. If they maintain the reasonable standard of solvency required by the present measure, they will be able to carry on their business here without let or hindrance." Thus the existing Dominion and foreign companies will have the same rights as British companies to claim the return of deposits made under 1909 Act.

With respect to the attitude of the Government towards the future of the British insurance industry, the President of the Board of Trade had this to say: "The Government have no intention of interfering with the transaction of insurance business by private enterprise save to the limited extent to which insurance at home may be affected by the existing proposals relating to personal social insurance and industrial injuries. It is the desire of the Government that insurance should be in the future as in the past dealt with on an international basis and as business of an international character."

## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 43*)

Two probable ore-making sections have been disclosed about 9,000 feet apart. The shaft is to be sunk on the central section which has been extended for 1,700 feet. The company has $200,000 cash on hand, and options, if exercised, will provide a further $285,000.

•

An estimated net profit of $30,956 is reported by Matachewan Consolidated Mines for the three months ending September 30th, as against $24,741 in the like period of 1945. Net income from metals produced was $185,465 as compared with $128,917 from milling of 50,563 and 33,210 tons of ore, respectively. Tax provision in the last quarter was $4,460. No capital expenditures were made these three months, while last year $6,081 was expended in the similar period.

•

A total of $20,002 was expended on exploration work in the year ended August 21, 1946, by Central Manitoba Mines in seeking a new property. The company has a group of three geologists in the Barrington Lake region in Northern Manitoba in the vicinity of the nickel and gold discoveries. Nothing of interest was found in five drill holes put down on claims west of Rice Lake, Manitoba, and no further work is contemplated. Two drill holes at Wallace Lake to explore the westerly extension of a small vein found in 1945 were without favorable results. Results were disappointing on the Tut group on Rice Lake and the option was dropped. The original property at Wadhope, Manitoba, was sold for $50,000. A profit of $18,095 was realized from sale of securities, dividends received during the year amounted to $1,559, and interest on bonds and bank deposits amounted to $4,831. Net working capital amounts to $280,512.


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AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

# "You mean I get paid in Coconuts!"..

BILL is not running a fever. He is merely trying to explain to the new mechanic that 35 cents out of each dollar in his pay envelope is put there by Canadian trade abroad.

"Those parts you are making go into all kinds of machines, from refrigerator pumps to marine engines," says Bill, "and the countries that buy them must sell us different things in return, or they would run out of dollars to pay for our work."

"Let's get this thing straight," says Bill's new friend. "You mean that 35 cents on each dollar I get comes from things like coconuts and bananas?"

"Yes . . . and from coffee and sweet potatoes, sugar and cotton . . . spices and tea."

"What a way to make a living! Why, 35 cents on the dollar is more than I pay for rent . . . what would happen if these foreign guys stopped buying my machine parts?"

"That's something that must never happen," said Bill thoughtfully.

"That's why I'm so fussy about the quality of the parts we tur[illegible] must be so much better that foreign buyers will prefer Cana[illegible] because they are dependable and made to high standard[illegible] we'll build our foreign trade."

"But we can sell the parts we make at home. [illegible] coconut fellows?"

"That's the tricky part of it. We must make f[illegible] dian goods now . . . or we won't keep the product[illegible] people here at home have bought all they need [illegible]

And this is where YOU come in, friend [illegible] every dollar *you* earn comes from Canada's [illegible] want to do well by your future—be patient [illegible] want are sold to other countries.

And remember, too, that everything you [illegible] for Canadian goods in foreign markets . . . sc[illegible]

35 CENTS OF EVERY $1.00 YOU GET . . . COMES FROM CANADA'S TRADE ABROAD

* *Everyone who buys or sells merchandise abroad makes jo[illegible] have a Foreign Trade Service in the Department of Trade [illegible] able trade commissioners in 29 countries, and an experienced expe[illegible] office, to collect the most up-to-date information on foreign markets and give [illegible] every business that wishes to buy or sell in other countries.*

**Department of Trade and Commerce**

OTTAWA, CANADA

Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister — M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister

# DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

## (INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

### REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1946, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus and Consolidated Balance Sheet certified by your Auditors. In accordance with your Company's past practice, the financial statements are expressed in United States currency.

**FINANCE**—It will be noted by reference to the financial statements that the Consolidated Assets of your Company are now in excess of $200,000,000 and that its Consolidated Current Assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, totalled $166,415,946 at July 31, 1946 thereby exceeding all liabilities by $75,117,785. The latter position reflects an increase of $11,561,821 over last year.

During the past year your Directors have taken several steps designed to consolidate your Company's financial position and broaden the ownership and interest of its shareholders. It was proposed on May 8, 1946 to split the Common Stock on the basis of five shares of new Common Stock, $2 par value, for each share of Common Stock without nominal or par value. By-Law No. 35, giving effect to this split-up, was approved at a Special General Meeting of Common Shareholders on June 14, 1946, and on June 20, 1946 Supplementary Letters Patent were issued under which the existing 1,753,870 shares of Common Stock were subdivided into 8,769,350 shares of the new Common Stock.

On July 19, 1946, your United States subsidiary, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., refunded its issue of $50,000,000 Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures due May 1, 1965 by an issue in like amount bearing interest at 2½% per annum and maturing on June 1, 1966. This refunding reflects a substantial saving in interest charges on this funded debt. The new Debentures do not carry your Company's guarantee as was the case in the previous issue.

As set forth in the Notice accompanying this Report calling a Special General Meeting of Common Shareholders on November 14, 1946, your Directors will submit By-Law No. 36 to this Meeting for sanction. The purpose of this By-Law is to provide for the redemption of the issued and outstanding shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series by reducing the authorized capital of the Company to the 11,500,000 presently authorized Common Shares of the par value of $2 per share. It is the intention of your Directors to call the 121,847 shares outstanding of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series for redemption on February 1, 1947 at the redemption price provided, namely $105 per share, plus accrued dividends to the redemption date.

**SALES AND EARNINGS**—Consolidated Net Sales of your subsidiary companies during the fiscal year were $477,471,751.

Consolidated Earnings for the year, after all charges including provision for income and excess profits taxes, totalled $24,530,122. This amount, after deducting dividends on the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series, is equivalent to $2.72 per share on the Common Stock outstanding.

It will be noted that the costs incurred in the refunding of the $50,000,000 3¼% Twenty Year Debentures of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., have been charged against this year's earnings. These costs, consisting of discount and expenses on the new 2½% issue together with the premium and related redemption costs on the former 3¼% issue, amounted to $3,925,276 or, after income and excess profits taxes, the equivalent of 27c per share on the Common Stock in terms of its earnings during the year under review.

**DIVIDENDS**—Dividends were paid during the past fiscal year at the rate of $5.00 per share in United States currency on the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series and $2.22 per share Canadian currency on the old Common Stock. On August 8, 1946 your Directors declared the initial quarterly dividend (paid September 16, 1946) on the new Common Stock of 15c per share Canadian currency or an annual rate of 60c per share, the equivalent of $3.00 per share on the basis of the old Common Stock.

**SURPLUS**—Consolidated Earned Surplus was increased by $19,745,689 during the fiscal year and amounted to $66,680,018 at July 31, 1946 after providing $4,784,433 for dividends and sinking fund appropriation.

Capital Surplus was increased by $610,000 reflecting the purchase and cancellation of 6,100 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series of the aggregate par value of $610,000 for sinking fund requirements during the fiscal year, making a total of 60,653 shares so purchased and cancelled as at July 31, 1946. This Capital Surplus, amounting to $6,065,300 at July 31, 1946, will be restored to Earned Surplus following redemption and cancellation of the outstanding shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series and the elimination of that class of stock from the authorized Capital Stock of the Company.

Following the subdivision of the Common Stock on June 20, 1946 already referred to in this Report, the sum of $1,886,204 was transferred from the paid-in value of the Common Stock to Surplus pursuant to authority contained in By-Law No. 35 and Supplementary Letters Patent governing this particular change in your Company's capital structure.

**PRODUCTION AND INVENTORIES**—All alcohol contracts with both the United States and Canadian governments were cancelled in August 1945 thereby rendering our production facilities available once more for beverage production. However, grain allocations and restrictions by the Governments of both countries, necessitated by the demands of the world grain shortage, have had the effect of severely limiting our inventory program. Having regard to our own North American grain crop this year as well as improved conditions overseas, the industry may reasonably hope for a return to normal grain supply conditions in the near future.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—The death of Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C. on October 15th last marks the passing of one of Canada's outstanding citizens and one of its most eminent jurists. A Director of your Company since 1934, the loss of Mr. Geoffrion's wise counsel and keen appreciation of the many problems of your Company is one which only time can remove. The Directors feel a keen sense of personal loss of one with whom it has been a cherished privilege to be closely associated for so many years.

**APPRECIATION**—It is with pleasure that your Directors again record their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all officials and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

S. BRONFMAN,
President.

Montreal, October 30, 1946.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1946

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—NOTE 1)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sales, less freight and allowances (Note 11) | | $477,471,751 |
| Cost of goods sold (Notes 3 and 11) | | 381,893,769 |
| | | $ 95,577,982 |
| Discounts, profits on grain contracts and miscellaneous income | | 525,213 |
| Interest income | | 255,850 |
| Profit on sales of investments | | 65,622 |
| | | $ 96,424,667 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | $33,887,229 | |
| Directors' remuneration | 22,000 | |
| Remuneration of executives, including those of subsidiary companies | 980,584 | |
| Provision for liability under contracts with certain officers | 80,000 | |
| Payments to trustees in connection with employees pension plans (Note 12): | | |
| Executives | 121,277 | |
| Others | 1,062,607 | |
| Legal fees | 341,109 | |
| Interest on funded debt | 1,612,500 | |
| Other interest expense | 327,907 | |
| Provision for depreciation (see footnote) | 390,966 | |
| Provision for depletion | 1,022,632 | |
| Loss on disposal of capital assets | 409,620 | |
| Discount and expenses in connection with issue of Twenty Year 2½% Debentures | 1,231,179 | |
| Premium and other costs in connection with redemption of Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures | 2,694,097 | |
| Provision for exchange adjustments | 5,471 | |
| | | 44,189,178 |
| | | $ 52,235,489 |
| Provisions for income and profits taxes: | | |
| Income taxes | $14,906,480 | |
| Excess profits taxes | 15,141,319 | |
| | $30,047,799 | |
| Claims for refund of United States excess profits taxes arising from replacement of inventories involuntarily liquidated in prior years (Note 3) | 2,342,432 | |
| | | 27,705,367 |
| Profit transferred to earned surplus (Note 2) | | $ 24,530,122 |
| Earned surplus at July 31, 1945 | | 46,934,329 |
| | | $ 71,464,451 |
| Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series | $ 626,860 | |
| Dividends on Common Stock | 3,518,585 | |
| Appropriated for purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock | 638,988 | |
| | | 4,784,433 |
| Earned surplus at July 31, 1946, per balance sheet | | $ 66,680,018 |

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $2,528,052 of which $2,137,086 has been charged to cost of production and $390,966 as above.

### Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1946

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—NOTE 1)

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Assets:** | | |
| Cash | | $ 22,103,335 |
| Accounts receivable, after deducting reserves of $2,700,000 for doubtful accounts and allowances | | 40,590,931 |
| Inventories of whiskies and spirits, other products, raw materials and supplies, at cost (Note 2) | | 101,808,117 |
| | | $164,502,383 |
| **Refundable Portion of Canadian Excess Profits Tax** (estimated) | | 1,117,000 |
| **Advances by Subsidiary Company for Account of Certain Directors and Officers** (Note 4) | | 439,777 |
| **Sundry Investments and Advances** (Note 5) | | 2,003,974 |
| **Unexpired Insurance and Other Items Chargeable to Future Operations** | | 1,913,563 |
| **Standing Timber and Timber Leases,** less depletion | | 5,797,539 |
| **Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment** (Note 6) | $45,418,740 | |
| Reserves for depreciation and amortization | 19,819,894 | |
| | | $ 25,598,846 |
| **Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill,** at nominal amount | | 1 |
| | | $201,373,083 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Liabilities:** | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | $ 8,573,553 |
| Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 1, 1946 | | 157,934 |
| Provision for federal, provincial, state and municipal taxes in the United States and Canada (Notes 3 and 7) | | 32,566,674 |
| | | $ 41,298,161 |
| **Reserve for Liability under Contracts with Certain Officers** | | 720,000 |
| **Twenty Year 2½% Debentures, Due June 1, 1966, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.** (Note 8) | | 50,000,000 |
| **Reserve for Possible Future Inventory Price Decline** | | 3,000,000 |
| **Reserve for Contingencies** (Note 9) | | 2,000,000 |
| **Capital Stock:** | | |
| Cumulative Preferred Stock: | | |
| Authorized—200,000 shares of the par value of $100 each United States currency | $20,000,000 | |
| Issued—5% Series, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at $105 per share United States currency: | | |
| 182,500 shares issued | $18,250,000 | |
| 60,653 shares purchased and cancelled (including 6,100 shares during the year ending July 31, 1946) | 6,065,300 | |
| 121,847 shares outstanding | | 12,184,700 |
| Common Stock, par value $2 per share Canadian currency: | | |
| Authorized—11,500,000 shares | $23,000,000 | |
| Issued— 8,769,350 shares | | 17,538,700 |
| **Surplus:** | | |
| Capital surplus: | | |
| Arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series | $ 6,065,300 | |
| Arising from the issue during the year ending July 31, 1946 of five shares of common stock, par value $2 per share Canadian currency, in exchange for each share of common stock without nominal or par value | 1,886,204 | |
| Earned surplus, per statement attached (Note 10) | 66,680,018 | |
| | | 74,631,522 |
| | | $201,373,083 |

**Contingent Liability**—Secured notes guaranteed ........ $ 1,593,766

Approved on Behalf of the Board:
S. BRONFMAN, Director.
H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

...ove consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus, supplemented by the notes appended hereto, are submitted with our report to the shareholders dated October 11, 1946.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

### Notes to Financial Statements, July 31, 1946

...VERSION TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY: To express the accompanying financial state- ...ency, the following general principles of exchange conversion have been applied to the accounts ... inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold have been stated at the ... time of production or acquisition; other current assets, prepaid expenses, other deferred items ... stated at the official rate of exchange at July 31, 1946 of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, ...ed investments and capital stock have been stated at rates of exchange prevailing at time of ...it and loss, other than inventory items, have been stated at the official rate of exchange pre- ...d losses accrued.

...ntities of whiskies and spirits in bond were obtained from stock records and were compared ...overnment records. Physical inventories were taken of whiskies and spirits on which duty ... products, raw materials and supplies on hand. Quantities of merchandise held by others ...d compared with quantities reported by outside warehouse companies. Whiskies and ...h has been determined in the case of United States subsidiary companies by using the ... During July 1946 certain subsidiaries in the United States acquired bulk whiskies. ...les of bulk whiskies during the year ended July 31, 1946, and previously had no in- ...s are not reflected in the year's consolidated profit and loss account under the "last-in ... these whiskies been acquired by other subsidiaries, which during the fiscal year had ...ted that under the "last-in first-out" computation the consolidated net earnings after ...oximately $3,000,000.

...duties and taxes, which are payable upon withdrawal of whiskies and spirits from bond, ...ies. Such excise duties and taxes computed at the rates in force at July 31, 1946, ... $975,000,000. Inasmuch as these duties and taxes are not payable until withdrawal ... this amount has been included in the accompanying balance sheet.

...ENTORIES INVOLUNTARILY LIQUIDATED: In connection with the use of the ..., cost of goods sold for the year ending July 31, 1946 was charged with $2,731,083, represent- ...replacement during that year over the original cost of certain inventories involuntarily liquidated ..., claims for refund of federal excess profits taxes paid for these prior years are to be filed in the amount ... amount of these claims has been deducted from the provision for taxes in the accompanying balance sheet.

...NCES BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANY FOR ACCOUNT OF CERTAIN DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS: ... of $439,777 represents the cost of 18,600 shares of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited common stock pur- ...y Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. for resale at cost to certain directors and officers. Subsequent to July 31, 1946, an ...itional 9,400 shares were purchased similarly at cost of $251,299, making a total of 28,000 shares at a cost of $691,076. In accordance with arrangements, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. completed the sale at cost to the individuals concerned in August 1946 in consideration for cash payments of 10% of the total cost and notes for the balance payable in equal annual instalments over a period of ten years. The shares are held by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. as collateral for the amounts still to be collected.

**(5) SUNDRY INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES:** Included in sundry investments and advances are investments in and advances to four subsidiary companies aggregating $707,571. The equity in the net assets of these unconsolidated subsidiary companies is slightly in excess of the amount of the investment at July 31, 1946. No dividends were received from these companies during the year.

**(6) LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:** Land, buildings, machinery and equipment are carried generally at cost. The cost of certain properties acquired on November 6, 1943 from Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. is based upon depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $5,653,595, as indicated by an appraisal made by the American Appraisal Company for insurance purposes at November 30, 1942. Certain other properties are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $888,192 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926.

**(7) PROVISION FOR FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:** The income tax returns of the subsidiary companies in the United States for fiscal periods ending with July 31, 1942 to July 31, 1946, reflecting in the case of the returns for the last four years the use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method, have not been finally reviewed and settled by the United States Treasury Department. Income tax returns of the corporation and its subsidiary companies in Canada for fiscal periods ending with July 31, 1942 to July 31, 1946 have not been finally reviewed and settled by the Canadian tax authorities. In the opinion of the management, adequate provision has been made in the accounts for income and profits taxes which have not been finally settled.

**(8) SINKING FUND PROVISIONS UNDER DEBENTURE INDENTURE:** The Indenture covering the Twenty Year 2½% Debentures, due June 1, 1966, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., a wholly owned consolidated company, provides for a sinking fund to retire through purchase or redemption $2,000,000 principal amount of such debentures by June 1, 1948 and the same amount on each June 1 thereafter.

**(9) RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES:** The reserve for contingencies was provided during the years ending July 31, 1941 and 1942, as stated by the Board of Directors, for possible abnormal prior years' tax adjustments, possible abnormal credit losses arising from war conditions and disruption of industries, possible claims under the various statutes, rules and regulations and other contractual obligations under which the companies carry on their operations and other matters of that kind which might arise.

**(10) SURPLUS RESTRICTION:** The consolidated earned surplus includes an amount of $27,643,202, representing a portion of the earned surplus of United States subsidiary companies, which amount, under the provisions of the indenture covering the Twenty Year 2½% Debentures of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., cannot be paid in the form of dividends or otherwise transferred to the Canadian parent company, so long as any of the Debentures issued under such indenture remain outstanding.

**(11) EXCISE TAXES AND DUTIES:** The net sales figure includes amounts of United States and Canadian excise taxes and duties on whiskies and spirits sold tax and duty paid, which taxes, in accordance with the companies' practice, are charged to inventories and included in cost of goods as the products are sold. It is impracticable to ascertain the exact amount of such duties and taxes included in sales and cost of goods sold. However, the amount paid during the year ending July 31, 1946 was approximately $317,240,000.

**(12) EMPLOYEES PENSION PLANS:** The employees pension plans were adopted effective August 1, 1943. Of the amount charged against profits for the current year, $462,071 was in respect of past service benefits. The amount required in respect of past service benefits, less amounts already provided, is estimated at $3,355,000 at July 31, 1946.

**AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:**

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1946, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ending on that date, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus, supplemented by the notes appended thereto, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1946, and the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, October 11, 1946.